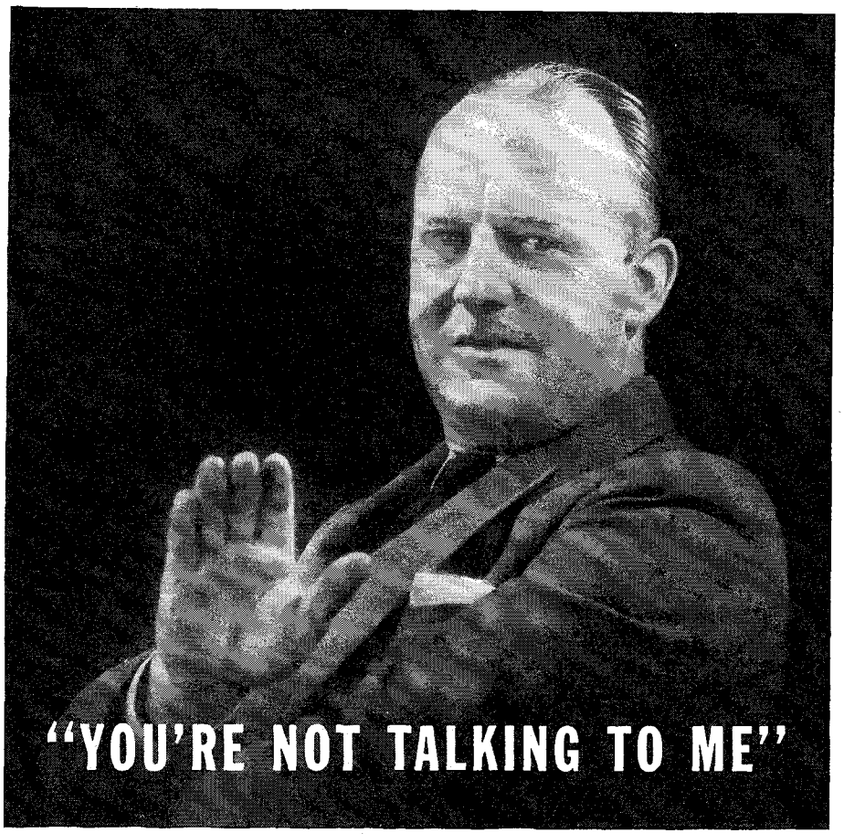

YES, WE ARE — you're *just* the man we're talking to.

You are a business man. You have friends and relatives who turn to you for aid and advice. You are the man who "always knows what to do."

But would you know how and what to advise if your help were needed at time of bereavement? What casket would you suggest? And why? How are you to be sure you are getting full value for your money? Surely, as a business man you would make no purchase of similar value without some previous knowledge.

When death comes, there is little time to find out about such things. That's why we're talking to you now.

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Read our booklet, "Funeral Facts." It contains much valuable information on all matters pertaining to funerals, their conduct and their costs. Ask your funeral director for a copy, or write us. Dept. D-3, 60 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

CHOOSE YOUR FUNERAL DIRECTOR WISELY

Every thinking man and woman should decide *in advance* what funeral director to call in time of need. It is not morbid to do this—merely good common sense. Choose him as you would your doctor or lawyer. And, once selected, feel free to consult him as you would any other professional man. In this way, you will avoid haphazard decisions that have only too frequently caused anguish and regret.

NATIONAL *Casket* COMPANY, INC.

Display Rooms in Thirty Cities

LOOK FOR THIS TRADE-MARK NATIONAL CASKET COMPANY INC. SOLID OAK **WHEN YOU BUY A CASKET**

The Literary Digest

for March 23, 1935

VOLUME 119

NUMBER 12 WHOLE NO. 2344

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Published at 354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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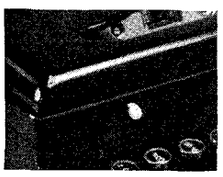
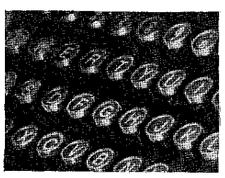


FINGER COMFORT KEYS protect the delicate nerve-ends of finger tips.



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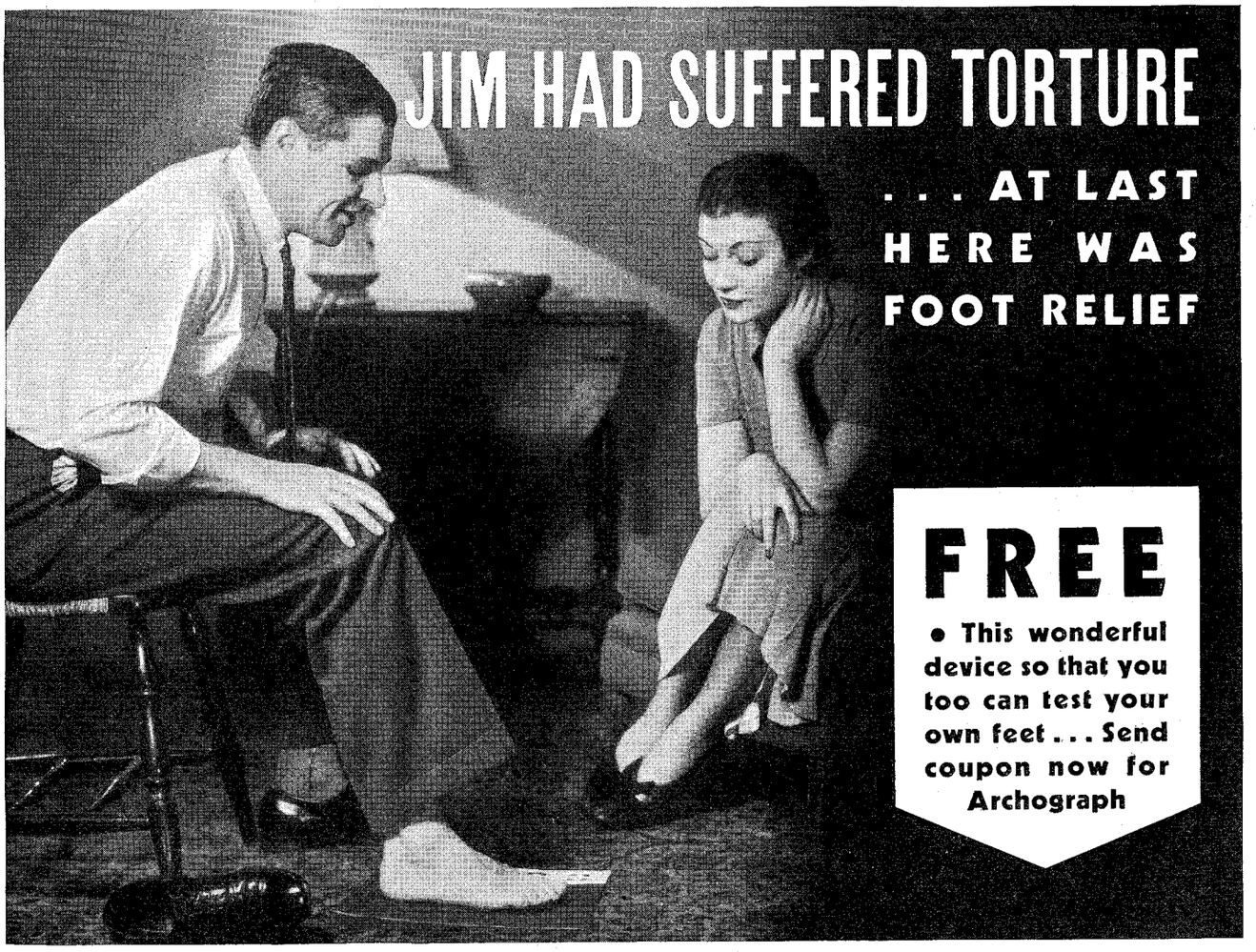
JIM HAD SUFFERED TORTURE
. . . AT LAST
HERE WAS
FOOT RELIEF
FREE
• This wonderful device so that you too can test your own feet . . . Send coupon now for Archograph

If your feet ache, read this story of Arch Preserver Shoes

He never complained. But his wife knew that he suffered torture from his feet . . . days of tired leg muscles . . . nights of pain and sleeplessness.

Then they sent for a free Archograph and tested his feet. That was the first step toward relief. All he needed was the right shoes — fitted correctly.

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3 They have an absolutely flat forepart crosswise . . . no curving to cramp the toes or squeeze nerves and blood vessels.

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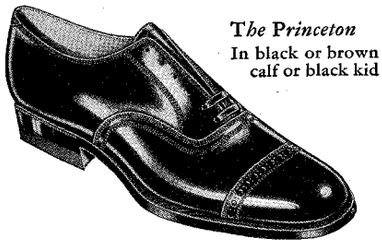

The Princeton
In black or brown calf or black kid

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NEW YORK **The Literary Digest** March 23, 1935

TOPICS OF THE DAY

As Wrangling Over National Policies and Personalities Continues, Third-Party Movement in 1936, Led by President Roosevelt or Senator Long, Is Seen as Possibility—Message to Congress on Holding Companies Gets Divided Reaction From Nation's Press

In and out of Congress, controversy has recently been the order of the day and dissension the national hobby.

H. G. Wells, British author, arriving in this country, found us "all blown up, this way and that," over the General Johnson-Father Coughlin-Senator Long set-to.

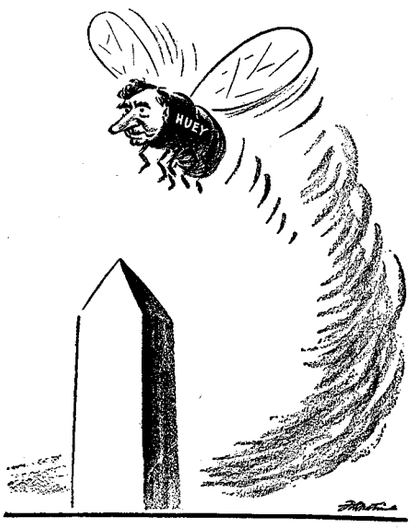
The Senate, certainly, has been "all blown up" over Senator Long's efforts to delay the President's $4,880,000,000 work-relief bill and his attacks on James A. Farley, Postmaster General and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

"We are in a period of national debate," the Milwaukee ***Journal*** (Ind.) reminds us, as angry words crackle in newspaper columns, broadcasting studios, and chambers of Congress. The Brooklyn ***Daily Eagle*** (Ind.) thinks there is danger that "otherwise sensible people may have their judgment distorted by the babel."

As the wrangling over national policies and personalities rages, one conviction begins to spread. It is that there may be a nation-wide third-party movement in this country next year, despite the failure of such movements in the past.

Will President Form New Party? What form the movement will take in 1936, if it takes any, is a matter in dispute. One opinion is that the third party might be led by President Roosevelt, another that it might be led, or principally supported, by Senator Long.

"The talk now is of Roosevelt forming a party of the Right," says the New York ***Times*** (Ind.-Dem.). "It is claimed that he will be forced to do it; that conservatives will have no other recourse than Mr. Roosevelt. Who else can make an end of Upton Sinclair and Dr. Townsend? What other man can stop Huey Long? . . . It is now a favorite topic of conversation to imagine what would happen if the President next year had the support of the majority of Republicans, kept his hold on steady-going Democrats, and of the two formed a conservative party that would regain control of the country."



Wings Over Washington
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*

© International

Senator Huey P. Long looks over his mail

Long-Led Party Viewed as Likely But the press is awake to the possibility of a Long-led third party also. "That Huey Long will have a third party next year seems convincingly likely," Mark Sullivan, Washington correspondent, declares in the New York ***Herald Tribune*** (Ind.-Rep.). He believes that "if, by ten to eighteen months from now, we are still as conscious of depression as now, in that event Huey Long will be formidable."

Senator Long has never been charged with false modesty, and he makes no attempt to minimize his own strength. Last week he declared that in 1936, if he chose to, he could "carry the entire South."

Roosevelt Blamed For Long's Rise Just what has made Senator Long and his "Share Our Wealth" platform so formidable so quickly is a subject that fascinates the press.

"This plea for a quick and simple remedy," says ***The Christian Science Monitor*** (Ind.), "falls on the ears of men and women harassed and confused by 'a deranged alphabet' of complicated schemes which have only partially relieved their distress. This plea for equality of opportunity drops into the pool of national consciousness when it has already been more than rippled by disturbing statistics on the maldistribution of wealth."

But some papers, hostile to much of the New Deal, blame President Roosevelt directly for the rise of Senator Long.

"By translating into legislation the counsels of radical advisers," declares the Philadelphia ***Inquirer*** (Rep.), "by expounding doctrines which, at least by implication, arrayed class against class, poor against rich, the shiftless against the thrifty, President Roosevelt himself all unconsciously prepared the way and opened the door to the prophets of come easy-go easy."

"Republicans Laughing Up Their Sleeves" Meantime, according to the Troy (N. Y.) ***Record*** (Ind.), the Republicans "are not discouraging the 'Kingfish' but are laughing up their sleeves at the turn of affairs." If Senator Long organized a third party, it is assumed, he would win votes chiefly from the Democratic ticket, and so brighten Republican prospects for 1936.

But Senator Long has handicaps, the Chicago ***News*** (Ind.) declares. "Geography is against him. He is handicapped on the radio, by accent. . . . But Long's greatest handicap is the suspicion, which has grown rapidly, that he is not a fighting man."

A more tangible handicap made its appearance last week. The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, the "radio priest" whom General Johnson had called Senator Long's ally, repeated his slogan, "Roosevelt or Ruin," and intimated that he not only sup-

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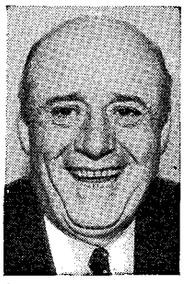
Wide World



Acme

Senator Burton K. Wheeler, *left*, and Representative Sam Rayburn

ported President Roosevelt but would continue to support him. It would be a serious loss to Senator Long if he failed to enlist Father Coughlin in a third party.

If President Roosevelt is in the least worried by the rise of Senator Long, he shows no signs of it. The bulk of the news from the White House recently has dealt with homely and placid domestic details, rather than with thundering affairs of state.

Monday's newspapers described a small family party at the White House on the evening of March 17 to celebrate President and Mrs. Roosevelt's thirtieth wedding anniversary, and told of the roadside picnic they held that day.

Courage—or Lack of Leadership? Other news items were of like tenor: Mrs. Roosevelt expects to lead a quiet life in the near future; she differs with the dictum of Dr. William Noble MacCracken, President of Vassar College, that "there aren't any ladies any more"; she has received a wire from Amelia Earhart denying the yarn that the flyer got too little to eat at the White House.

And President Roosevelt has written to the Detroit ***Jewish Chronicle*** declaring that in the distant past his ancestors "may have been Jews or Catholics or Protestants—what I am more interested in is whether they were good citizens and believers in God—I hope they were both."

Reading news-stories like these, some persons seethe, holding that they point to apathy and lack of leadership in the White House at a critical time. Others construe them as a quiet demonstration of confident courage and smile delightedly to note that, in the midst of all the uproar over third parties and whatnot, President Roosevelt is planning to make a fishing trip to Florida.

The calm and quietness of the White House were shattered once last week, however, when President Roosevelt drew up a message on utility holding companies.

Varying Reactions to Message "The most militant message he has yet addressed to Congress," J. F. Essary, Washington correspondent, characterized it in the Baltimore ***Sun*** (Ind.-Dem.).

Wall Street's reaction to the message is described on Page 40 of this issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST. The reaction in Congress was markedly different. When it was read in the House, Democratic members rose and applauded for a full minute.

And, says the New York ***Post*** (Ind.), "The nation applauds with them."

A bill to regulate and simplify utility holding companies, and eventually to eliminate most of them, is pending in Congress.

It is sponsored in the House by Sam Rayburn, Democratic Representative from Texas, and in the Senate by Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat from Montana.

President Roosevelt's message did not indorse this bill in detail but had the effect of indorsing it in principle.

Heavy barrages of propaganda are being laid down against public-utility-holding-company legislation, the President said, and he declared he was "unimpressed."

"Such a measure will not destroy legitimate business or wholesome and productive investment," he added. "It will not destroy a penny of actual value of those operating properties which holding companies now control and which holding company securities represent in so far as they have any value."

President Assails "Private Socialism" Forthrightly he stated his principal point: "Except where it is absolutely necessary to the continued functioning of a geographically integrated operating utility system, the utility holding company with its present powers must go."

Afraid It'll Hurt the Other Fellow

—Vintroux in the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette*

It "does not belong to our American traditions," he held. It "offers too well-demonstrated temptation to and facility for abuse to be tolerated." It "can give a few corporate insiders unwarranted and intolerable powers over other people's money." It "has built up in the public utility field what has justly been called a system of private socialism."

"I am against private socialism of concentrated private power as thoroughly as I am against governmental socialism," the President said.

Public utility spokesmen promptly made reply.

The Wheeler-Rayburn bill, said Dr. Hugh S. Magill, president of the American Federation of Utility Investors, "is one of the most autocratic and destructive measures ever introduced in Congress."

The public utilities, declared Philip H. Gadsden, chairman of the Committee of Public Utility Executives, "have opposed this bill because they believe it to be unsound and harmful to both investor and consumer, and contrary to the public interest. The right to express opinion, even when it is opposed to an Administration measure, has not yet been abrogated."

Newspaper editorials repeated and amplified the arguments on both sides.

"President Roosevelt rang the bell," declared the Washington ***News*** (Ind.).

"It was a ruthless message—from the standpoint of the exploiters and promoters," said the St. Louis ***Star-Times*** (Ind.).

Movement Called "Misguided" President Roosevelt, in the opinion of the Louisville ***Times*** (Ind.), "does not mince words but makes mince-meat of the argument of widow and orphan champions."

On the other side of the fence, the Boston ***Evening Transcript*** (Ind.-Rep.) remarks: "Not since the most enfevered days of so-called 'trust busting' thirty years ago has the country seen any movement so misguided, in many essential respects, as the current Rayburn-Wheeler campaign against holding companies for the public utilities."

"Despite his assurance that 'not a penny of actual value' would be destroyed," the Newark ***Evening News*** (Ind.) believes, "the President's plan, as it stands, does carry the danger of burning the house down to get rid of the rats."

"Since when has it become a sin for investors to protest against deliberate damage to their equities?" the Kansas City ***Journal-Post*** (Ind.) asks.

"The holding company," the Springfield (Mass.) ***Union*** (Rep.) is convinced, "has performed a real service to the public and to stockholders in the present emergency by sharing the risks of small independent companies through strikes, slumps, drought and other drains upon their earnings, often preventing bankruptcy by timely aid."

And the Hartford ***Courant*** (Rep.) declares that, "tho there is much that deserves to be laid at the door of the utility holding companies, it is hard to believe that the country will be benefited by their extinction."

In Brief Review

The Administration's Work-Relief Bill, which would appropriate $4,880,000,000 so that President Roosevelt may take 3,500,000 unemployed bread-winners off the relief-rolls and put them to work, made definite legislative progress on March 15. Six Senators switched their vote to defeat, 50 to 38, the McCarran amendment which President Roosevelt opposed and which would have compelled him to pay prevailing, instead of subsistence, wages on the public works built under the bill.

In place of the McCarran amendment, the Senate passed the Russell amendment,

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which is understood to have the President's approval.

The Russell amendment is a compromise. "It gave the President discretionary control over wages on new work-relief projects, subject to existing law relating to prevailing scales on Federal buildings," the New York *Times* (Ind.-Dem.) explains. "Obviously, this left with him the final decision regarding relief wages, tho he could graciously permit its opponents in the Senate to assert that they had brought about its modification."

• • •

Redemption of all the outstanding First Liberty Loan bonds was announced by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., on March 15. When this issue of $1,933,209,950 and the $1,850,000,000 of Fourth Liberty Loan bonds, already called for redemption on April 15, have been retired, only $1,325,000,000 of the Liberty bonds to finance the United States' participation in the World War will remain. For their bonds holders will have received government securities in exchange or will have been paid off in cash.

The largest refunding under the Roosevelt Administration, the latest Liberty loan redemption was authorized, it is said, to make a saving in interest charges, and to reorganize the debt structure.

• • •

Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson started his new job last week, a daily column for United Feature Syndicate, by replying to the "verbal blasts" of Father Coughlin and Huey Long. The General's column actually was an answer to an answer—Father Coughlin's radio address on Monday night, March 11, which was evoked by Johnson's attack on his and Huey Long's economic remedies. The Detroit priest attacked General Johnson as a "genial ghost," a "chocolate soldier," "the sweet prince of bombast," the puppet of Bernard M. Baruch. He blamed bankers for the financial plight of the nation, and claimed his own associates as pioneers in the New Deal before the appearance of General Johnson and his "underslung vocabulary."

In his radio address last Sunday Father Coughlin declared that newspapers of the country should line up editorially for or against the sixteen-point platform of his National Union for Social Justice which calls for a central bank and a nationalized banking system. He also stated that the battle of epithets between himself and General Johnson brought to his office "the largest influx of mail in our history." His Sunday broadcasts will continue beyond Easter, the date originally set for the conclusion of the series.

Acme

General Johnson starts work as a writer for United Feature Syndicate

• • •

Reduction of the 731 compulsory NRA codes to 181 basic codes is the latest plan prepared by Donald R. Richberg for the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Richberg's plan suggests that the Federal Government abandon all compulsory action with reference to service codes; that the Administration consolidate service codes with appropriate larger codes, or with a limited "small industries" code; that there be less Federal intervention in economic regulation. Under this plan there would be fewer code authorities, which would cut down expenses.

Mr. Richberg estimated the cost of NRA at $42,000,000 annually. But against this,

The Present Struggle for Power

—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*

industries employing 4,565,000 in March, 1933, were giving work to 6,675,000 in December, 1934; weekly wages increased from $59,000,000 in March, 1933, to about $112,000,000 in December, 1934. Retiring Chairman S. Clay Williams of the NRA thought that its most valuable contribution was in the fields of wages, hours of work, child labor, living conditions, and guaranty of fair-trade practises.

• • •

Evelyn John St. Loe Strachey, British author and lecturer, faced deportation last week after a lecture in Glencoe, Illinois. Accused of entering the United States "by means of false and misleading statements," and of having "declared himself a communist," he was arrested on a deportation warrant issued by Commissioner of Immigration Daniel W. MacCormack. Amused by the fact that it required two years, five books, and 100 lectures for immigration men to discover his communistic beliefs, the six-foot intellectual admitted his communistic tendencies, but said he was not a member of the Party.

Disowned by British Reds, Socialists, and Fascists, Strachey is the son of the late John

Wide World

William Green, President of the A. F. of L., urges the passage of the Wagner National Labor Relations Bill

St. Loe Strachey, Editor of *The Spectator* for years, was educated at Eton and Oxford, is married, and has one son. The Strachey ancestral home in Somersetshire, Sutton Court, dates back to the reign of Edward II.

• • •

Corroboration of Biblical accounts of the period of the Kingdom of Judah, before the erection of Solomon's first temple, about 970 B.C., was announced by the Starkey Expedition into Jerusalem. Led by the British archeologist, Dr. J. L. Starkey, the expedition discovered porcelain archives, at Tel-ad-Duweir, between Beersheba and Gaza in Southern Palestine.

Giving names of famous Israelites mentioned in Biblical chronicles, the inscriptions appeared to be an interchange of correspondence between the Viceroy of Lachish and the King of Jerusalem. For some months the expedition has been at Tel-ad-Duweir, the site of the ancient city of Lachish, and the archives probably were the possession of a prince of Judah.

Previous archeological research has unearthed only two or three inscriptions of the Hebrew language, "a dead language" even in the time of Christ, and scholars hope to learn more about this ancient tongue from "the most important find since the discovery of the Tel-el-Amarna tablets" in Egypt, 1887-'88.

• • •

Gains in many lines of business for January and February, ranging up to 30 per cent. above the corresponding period for 1934, were reported last Sunday on the basis of a poll of fifty-two industrial and financial leaders who are members of the Business Advisory and Planning Council.

Three-fourths of the members who attended the Council's March meeting in Washington, D. C., reported increases in business volume or profit, or both.

Wide World

Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd greeted at Dunedin, New Zealand, on his return to civilization from the Antarctic

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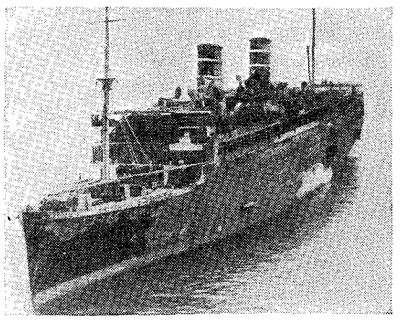
Following Through With the News

Alimony Millions: One million, eight hundred thousand men in the United States have paid alimony in the last ten years, and the amount now being paid annually is $936,000,000, according to a report made



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The *Morro Castle* finally reaches anchorage. The flame-scarred hulk was dragged off the beach at Asbury Park, New Jersey, and towed into New York harbor

public last week by the Alimony Reform League of New York City. An additional $2,000,000,000 a year is paid to attorneys, court-clerks, and others involved in the divorce-mill, the report said.

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Gold Challenge: Robert A. Taft, son of the late President and Chief Justice, filed suit in the United States Court of Claims last week to challenge the right of the Government to call gold-clause bonds before the date of maturity. At the same time a group of officials conferred at the White House to decide whether legislation would be necessary to protect the Government fully under the gold-clause decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Taft filed the suit as President and Counsel of the Dixie Terminal Company of Cincinnati, owner of a $50 bond of the Fourth Liberty Loan. The suit, he said, was "for the purpose of testing the right of the Treasury to call gold bonds for payment in advance of their maturity unless the Government performs its agreement to pay in gold. . . . Our claim is that the Treasury must either pay the principal in gold, or to continue to pay interest, at least until the final maturity as stated in the bond."

© Underwood

Robert A. Taft

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Quintuplets Cut Teeth: Annette, one of the famous Dionne quintuplets, cut her first tooth on March 12, causing much excitement in the Dafoe Hospital at Callender, Ontario. Yvonne, biggest of the quintuplets, follow d suit the next day.

Corruption in Ohio Relief Charged

Federal Administrator Directed by President to Take Control—Governor and Democratic State Chairman Reply to Hopkins

"I have examined the evidence concerning corrupt political interference with relief in the State of Ohio," President Roosevelt wrote to Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, last week.

"Such interference can not be tolerated for a moment. I wish you to pursue these investigations diligently and let the chips fall where they may. The Administration will not permit the relief population of Ohio to become the innocent victims of either corruption or political chicanery."

He ordered Mr. Hopkins to assume control of the administration of relief in Ohio.

Mr. Hopkins thereupon wrote to Martin L. Davey, Democratic Governor of Ohio, informing the latter of the President's order. Said Mr. Hopkins: "It has come to the attention of this administration by incontrovertible evidence that your campaign committee, shortly after your election, proceeded to solicit money from the men and business firms who sold goods to the Ohio Relief Administration. The frank purpose of this shake-down . . . was to help pay off the deficit of your campaign and the expenses of your inaugural."

Governor's Reply

He concluded by declaring that evidence "will be available at once to the Attorney General of Ohio and to any of the county prosecutors who may determine what, if any, criminal prosecutions should follow."

Governor Davey described the Hopkins letter as "a rather unskilful effort to divert the attention of the people away from the real issue," said he knew nothing about the financial affairs of the Democratic State Committee, and held that the relief program is "very wasteful, very inefficient, and many times inhumane." It was pointed out that several days earlier Governor Davey himself had charged political influence in the administration of relief and had urged the Federal Government to take control.

Francis W. Poulson, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, likewise replied to Mr. Hopkins.

"Of course the Democratic State Committee had a substantial deficit after its strenuous campaign for the national, State and judicial candidates," he said. "So did the Republican State Committee. Of course we accepted contributions to meet this deficit. How else would we pay our bills? . . . I accept full responsibility and have no apologies to offer."

The charges and replies had immediate reverberations among members of the State Assembly.

"There should be a sweeping investigation of Hopkins' charges," said State Senator Robert A. Pollock, Republican, "and if the charges are supported an impeachment should be started in the House."

The House, incidentally, had already voted for an investigation of the administration of relief in Ohio.

Thus far the Federal Government, represented by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, has taken control of relief in North Dakota and Oklahoma, as well as in Ohio.

The population of Ohio is about 6,600,000, the number of those on relief about 1,200,000. The Federal Government pays most of the cost of this work, but, said Mr. Hopkins in his letter to Governor Davey, "You must also understand, and understand clearly, that this action will not relieve the State of Ohio and its local subdivisions from continuing to contribute its share of the funds necessary to care for the needs of your citizens."

Federal War on Crime

In a concerted drive against counterfeiters, illicit distillers, narcotic and smuggling rings, the Treasury Department on March 15 hurled an enforcement army of nearly 12,000 men into the greatest offensive against crime ever staged in the United States. By Monday morning 2,389 arrests had been made for violations of laws under the Treasury Department's jurisdiction. This was the result of two weeks of careful, secret, preparation and a sudden combing of the underworld.

A large percentage of those arrested will be forced to face charges of non-payment of income tax, illegal as well as legitimate income being subject to taxation. This, it will be recalled, was the method used to convict Al Capone.

The agencies participating in the drive were the Alcohol Tax Unit, which made the largest number of arrests, the Narcotics Bureau, the Customs Bureau, the Secret Service, the Coast Guard and the Special Intelligence Section of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Local authorities cooperated with the Federal Government in the round-up.

Property seized by the various enforcement sections was estimated to be worth several millions of dollars.

Thousands Mourn *The Lawd*

The unexpected death in Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York City, of Richard B. Harrison, seventy-year-old negro dramatic reader and teacher who for five years had been *The Lawd* in "The Green Pastures," ended one of the most notable careers in the history of the American theater.

In the troupe itself, his death caused the profoundest sorrow. Throughout the course of the play his constant gentleness and compassion, in the rôle and out of it, had made him a power among the colored players.

More than 7,000 mourners attended the funeral service conducted by Bishop William T. Manning last Sunday in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City.

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TOPICS OF THE DAY ABROAD

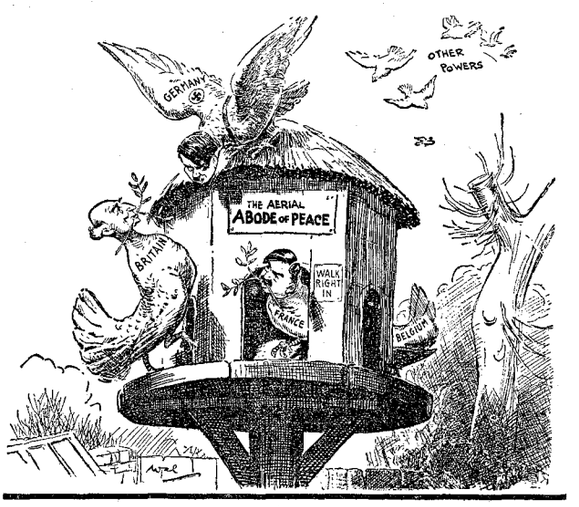
Adolf Hitler's Stroke at the Versailles Treaty Stirs All Europe—Strong Arm Works in Cuba—C.E.R. Sale Makes History—Venizelos Revolt Is Quelled

Chancellor Adolf Hitler last Saturday finally carried out the German purpose to make the Treaty of Versailles just another scrap of paper. In an appeal to the German people announcing universal military conscription, he said that, in November, 1918, the German people, trusting in the promises given in President Wilson's Fourteen Points, "grounded arms after four and a half years' honorable resistance in a war whose outbreak they had never desired."

He claimed that the German people, and especially their governments of that time, had believed that by the fulfilment of the conditions of disarmament laid down in the Versailles Treaty the beginning of international disarmament would be guaranteed.

But the German Government had found, he declared to his regret, that the rest of the world in recent years has been arming "continuously and increasingly." Under these circumstances, Herr Hitler asserted, the German Government considered it impossible longer to refrain from "taking the necessary measures for the security of the Reich, or even to hide the knowledge thereof from the other nations."

Germany has not only wrecked the Versailles Treaty, but has openly announced her intention of establishing German military superiority in Europe by Reichsfuehrer Hitler's decision to introduce general conscription, said an official British spokesman to the Associated Press at London. It was stated authoritatively that Herr Hitler had bluntly told Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador at Berlin, that the new German Army would be 500,000 strong. This, according to a London informant of the Associated Press, would be an army of 100,000 more than France has had at any time during the last five years.



Sir John Simon and M. Laval: "Step right in, Hitler! But bring your own olive branch!"

—*News of the World* (London)

What Europe Sees

Other European nations, amazed over Hitler's declaration for universal military service, and apprehensive, were, however, apparently undecided over what action should be taken. The decision of the German Government regarding conscription and rearmament was tantamount to renunciation of the Versailles Treaty, the Rome ***Tribuna,*** an influential Italian newspaper, said. "The big Powers," it added, "to-day face an accomplished fact which requires immediate consultation between Rome, Paris, and London in accordance with the spirit of recent accords."

Belgium's Minister of National Defense, Albert Devèze, told newspaper men at Brussels that he regarded Germany's announced intention to increase its Army as "a matter of the utmost gravity."

In Poland, which enjoys an odd position of simultaneous friendship with France and with Germany, Germany's action in expanding its Army was regarded as more or less a "formality."

Little Entente's Attitude

Military and General Staff circles indicated that Poland had long known Germany was not respecting military clauses of the Versailles Treaty, pointing out as an example that sport flying organizations in Germany were not entirely unmilitary.

Bulgaria seemed sympathetic to Germany's new program of conscription. Bulgarian feeling was that if Germany "got away with it" smaller Powers would be allowed to modify their recruiting systems.

The entire Hungarian press indicated sympathy with the German move to increase the size of its standing Army.

Pester Lloyd, a liberal pro-Government newspaper, printed in German, said that "with a stroke of the pen Germany has replaced an unclear situation with clear-cut fact. By Germany's decision, outdated and impossible provisions of the Versailles Treaty have been cast in the waste-basket."

Vienna United Press cables related that, coincident with the Hitler conscript proclamation, Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg said that "the new Austria is convinced that effeminate pacifism leads to destruction."

Among the countries of the Little Entente —Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Jugoslavia —it was reported with the usual unofficial discretion that Prague would await the action of the great Powers before making known its position. Similarly Belgrade dispatches announced that the Yugoslav Government would be content to sanction whatever action was taken by the major Powers signatory to the peace pact. Rumania's attitude, it was pointed out in Bucharest cables, depended on the results of its talks with other members of the Little Entente, and, further, that Rumania's position would be decided according to possible counter-measures taken by France.

The Soviet Russian press interpreted Germany's revival of military conscription as additional proof of the aggressive intentions of the Reich. Hitler's pronouncement was also considered as lending new meaning to the approaching visit of Capt. Anthony Eden, British Lord Privy Seal, to Moscow. He would be received personally by Joseph V. Stalin, who speaks no English, and also by Foreign Minister M. M. Litvinoff, who speaks very good and very diplomatic English.

President Carlos Mendieta of Cuba, employing the severest measures known in the history of the Island Republic, broke up the revolutionary strike movement which had paralyzed the administrative machinery and tied up commerce and industry for several days in the first fortnight of March.

The Government's forces began a drive on March 13 throughout the island, arresting hundreds of strikers and instigators of the revolutionary anti-Mendieta movement. The death-penalty was prescribed for persons who by acts of sabotage interfered with the food, light, power, and water services. Death was decreed also for bombers and persons who attacked Government forces.

Washington's "Hands Off"

Washington dispatches related that the turmoil in Cuba disturbed officials in the National Capital. They were determined, however, that the United States would not intervene in the Island Republic's affairs.

At the residence in Tokyo of Koki Hirota, Japan's Foreign Minister, the long months of bargaining for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway by the Soviet Union to Manchukuo came to an end.

The China Critic, an independent Shanghai weekly, said that the news of the sale naturally was received in China with resentment and indignation. The railway, it argued, was a joint Chinese-Russian enterprise.

In Tokyo, ***Nichi Nichi,*** an independent, popular daily, was led by the agreement over the railway sale to believe that the Soviets had "extended *de facto* recognition to Manchukuo."

A new cloud of mistrust appeared in the Far East when Japanese naval authorities

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expressed opposition in the press to United States permits to Pan American Airways to construct landing-facilities on Guam, Midway, and Wake Islands, in the Pacific. The Japanese maintained that the commercial interests of the United States in that region did not call for the building of air-ports which could be converted into fighting-bases.

Greek Monarchy Rumors

Following the complete collapse, on March 11, of the rebellion against the Greek Government, and the flight of its seventy-one-year-old leader, former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos, and his wife to the Italian Dodecanese Islands, came rumors that the restoration of former King George II to the throne of Greece would be the principal issue at the next Greek election.

Most Cabinet Ministers and 70 per cent. of the voters were believed to be for restoration, according to the diplomatic correspondent of ***The Daily Express*** of London. Former King George almost certainly would be invited back if, as might be expected, the Government should win overwhelmingly in an election.

The National Herald, a New York Greek language newspaper, said editorially that the failure of the recent revolution was "a triumph of the monarchy." As a result, the liberal parties would be dissolved.

"A period of terrorism and the abolition of the freedom of the people would begin," it predicted, and added that "the establishment of a monarchy will cause in the future another revolution by the Greek democratic parties."

But ***Atlantis,*** another Greek language daily published in New York City, issued an official communiqué received by cable from the Greek Government in which it was stated that "reports that a movement was started in Greece for the restoration of monarchy are unfounded." Editorially, ***Atlantis*** declared that all rumors about the reestablishment of a monarchy in Greece "emanated from sources close to the rebellion."

Keystone

Ex-King George, of Greece, at the races

In a cabled editorial to THE LITERARY DIGEST, an Athens daily, ***Eleftheros Anthropos*** (Republican and anti-Venizelist), asserted that there was a new lease of life for Greece with the relief "from this outlaw gang, masquerading their money-hunger as love for democracy, robbing the public treasury and banks, and fleeing, like women, at the first blow."

League Strikes New Snag in the Chaco

The Vast Swamps and Jungles Where Bolivians and Paraguayans Battle Are the Unhappy Testing-Ground of International Diplomacy

Chaco, a corruption of the Inca word "chucu," means "hunting-ground." A huge lowland in the heart of South America, it has become an unhappy testing-ground of international diplomacy.

The League of Nations, plagued by the problem since the appointment of a Chaco Advisory Committee in July, 1933, once again is at an apparent impasse.

Wide World

Dr. Alberto Guani

Bolivians and Paraguayans flock to the vast swamps and tropical forests of the low-lying area — not to shoot quail, deer, tapirs, jaguars, and armadillos, which abound—but to fire upon one another. For almost three years active fighting has been interrupted only by an eleven-day Christmas truce along the 300-mile front arranged in December, 1933, by the League Committee after an observation-visit in the fall.

Other overtures failing, last May the Committee asked the cooperation of the nations of the world in halting hostilities by refusing to supply the warring States with arms and materials. The action was the result of a British resolution holding it "urgently necessary to end the senseless loss of life and utterly unjustifiable destruction of the best resources of men and materials in the two countries."

The United States joined the embargo by proclamation of President Roosevelt, after the conflict had been condemned as "singularly pitiless and horrible."

Arms Embargo Lifted

Early this year, with Paraguay in possession of virtually all the disputed territory, Asuncion refused to accede to Geneva's proposals for settlement and withdrew from the League. Thereupon the Committee lifted the embargo against Bolivia, in effect authorizing La Paz to declare war.

The step was interpreted as the first move toward application of League sanctions as a punitive measure.

When the Chaco Committee met last week to consider this state of affairs, José Maria Cantilo, spokesman for Argentina, announced his opposition to the enforcement of sanctions, declaring that the League Covenant did not provide for military and economic measures against an aggressor nation before responsibility for a conflict had been established.

Dr. Alberto Guani, Uruguay's delegate, who also had originally joined the embargo, agreed that the aggressor in the Chaco warfare had not been determined. He startled the other delegates by announcing flatly that Uruguay would not withhold aid from Paraguay unless all the neighboring nations took a similar stand toward Bolivia.

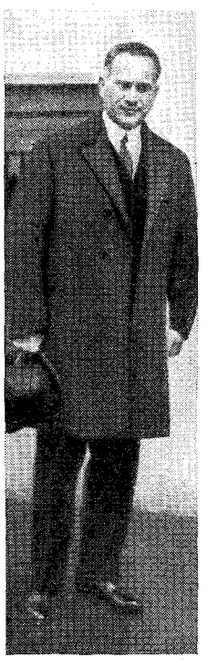
Dr. Stéfán Osusky, spokesman for Czechoslovakia, ridiculed the implied defense of Paraguay's course. If Paraguay feels she was victimized by Bolivia, he insisted, both the contestants should submit the issues of aggression and reparation at once to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague.

France, with British support, favored putting the responsibility for continuance of the war on the South American neighbors, thus restricting the League's operations to European affairs.

Dr. A. Costa Du Reis, delegate for Bolivia, bitterly attacked Argentina and Uruguay, and the League itself for "preaching patience and practising intrigue." He declared that the Chaco trouble might be terminated if Geneva would "explore the vast economic and political fields," and find "something more than wooden swords."

Plans for Peace

The drafting subcommittee went to work on proposals to summon a special assembly in May to discuss the application of sanctions, provided neighbor nations have not brought about peace meanwhile; to tighten the arms embargo, and not to recognize the accession of any Chaco territory acquired by force, a principle already observed by the United States.



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Dr. Stéfán Osusky

From Santiago, Chile, came word that the ABC group of nations and Peru would recommend combined efforts for a peaceful settlement, contingent upon the final report of the Geneva Committee.

While the echo of heavy firing was heard from the "hunting-ground," the Chilean ***Imparcial*** declared that the League of Nations was a dead issue in South America.

"Chile," this journal continued, "can not countenance the high-handed methods of the League, nor accept with good-will Geneva's intervention in South American problems that are outside its scope. The League has lost its last scrap of moral prestige on this Continent, and instead of helping to end armed conflicts, complicates them."

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Saving Bulgar Throne

General Zlatev's Sofia Cabinet Is Loyal to Tsar Boris

Without bloodshed, or disorder, the Bulgarian Army established a dictatorial régime in the middle of last May with the enforced support of Tsar Boris III. Kimon Georgiev, a military man and veteran of politics, became Premier as head of an "authoritarian" Government, and dissolved the Sobranye (Parliament).

Of medium height, M. Georgiev has been described as wearing a mustache similar to that of Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany.

At the end of this January the Georgiev Cabinet was forced out by Tsar Boris III in order to stop intrigues against his person and his throne. He supplanted it with a Cabinet loyal to himself, which was headed by a man he trusts implicitly, Gen. Petko Zlatev.

General Zlatev has been much maligned by champions of republicanism in Bulgaria. Yet tho he is strong for Boris, he is no sycophant. He does not like to be called a militarist, according to German editors, tho no statesman in Europe, they say, has been reared so exclusively as a soldier.

Russian Training

He received his military training at St. Petersburg (Leningrad), where he distinguished himself among the cadets because of his insight into tactics. He is fifty-four, and was born of a family having influence in the Russia of the Romanofs.

In repose his features are forbidding, and his chin gives ample evidence of the strength of will for which he is famed. Yet it appears that even in receiving culprits he is soft in speech, gracious in manner.

That he is firm in action, however, became known about the middle of March, when, to make Bulgaria safer for monarchy in general, and Boris's régime in particular, five generals were retired at a meeting of the Supreme Military Council at the Royal Palace with the Tsar in the chair. The generals suspended were suspected of being too friendly with the Republican leader, Col. Damian Veltchev. General Zlatev declared in a speech that while a number of internal measures of a social and economic nature were contemplated, the Army would continue in power until all evils had been removed.

Keystone

General Zlatev

Soviet Farm Individualism Favored

"It Is Better to Admit Openly and Honestly That There Should Be Private Housekeeping," Stalin Tells Kremlin Congress

Sovfoto

Preserving family life on a Soviet collective farm

At a recent collective-farm congress in the Kremlin, a group of Soviet delegates asked for reduction of individual holdings of farmers.

The negative answer which Joseph V. Stalin, General Secretary of the Communist Party, gave to them last week further recognized individual desires and needs.

"You are facing a mass collective movement embracing millions of households," the Associated Press quoted him. "If you want to succeed under present conditions, you must think not only of the collective, but also the individual, interests of the farmers."

Declaring that the policy of "squeezing" is wrong, Stalin said: "As long as family and children exist, these interests must not be neglected. It is better to admit openly and honestly that there should be private housekeeping on collective farms—small, but private."

Collective Percentage

In 1930, Stalin, blaming local officials for excesses in live-stock destruction, laid down the general rule that peasants should keep their houses, gardens, and a few animals. In 1933, he said: "All collective-farm peasants should be well-to-do."

During the functioning of the New Economic Policy from 1921 to 1929, there had been free choice between individual and collective farming. In 1928, the General Secretary launched his drive for mechanization and collectivization.

By the end of last year, more than 16,500,000 families, or about 77 per cent. of the peasant households, had been organized into more than 240,000 collective farms.

Most of these farms are of the artel type, the peasant keeping his own property, house, and garden, perhaps a cow, pig, and a few chickens. The main field-crops, working-animals, and machinery are the property of the group.

Some of the farms are of the commune type, where everything goes into a common pool, the workers eat at a common table, and often sleep in dormitories.

The State farms occupy previously unused land, are managed by a government-appointed director, who pays fixed wages.

Rintelen's Life Sentence

A tragic echo of Austria's Nazi revolution of July 25, 1934, was heard throughout Europe on March 14, when Dr. Anton Rintelen, former Austrian Minister to Italy, was found guilty of complicity in high treason, and was sentenced to hard labor in prison for life. It was Rintelen who was announced over a captured government radio station as "the new Chancellor" at almost the same moment that Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss was assassinated.

Altho it was reported soon after his arrest that he had confessed his part in the conspiracy, and directly implicated Germany in his disclosures, Doctor Rintelen denied the charges against him. Nevertheless he admitted that his policy had been one of reconciliation with Germany. He was found guilty by a court-martial against which no appeal is possible.

If Iceland Went British?

Soon after the recent announcement that Iceland had placed a £530,000 loan in London there was talk in British newspapers that before this loan matured Iceland might be British. After 1940 Iceland may, by plebiscite and parliamentary vote, denounce the Act of Union with Denmark.

Iceland's Parliament, by the way, has been called the oldest parliament in the world. It was established in 930, and is known as the *Althing*. A few years ago, when the question was debated in Iceland's Parliament, there was not a single contrary vote.

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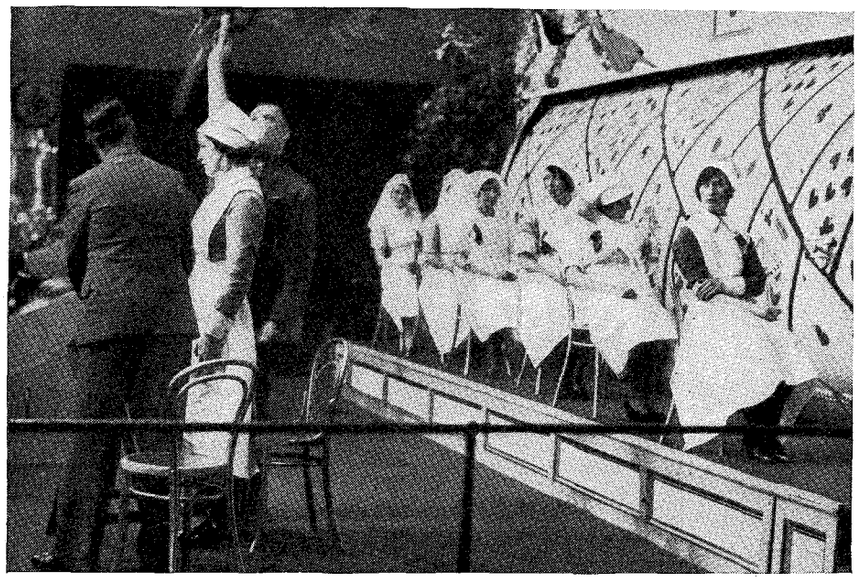
At the Observation Post

Drawings Soon to Be Held in the Irish Sweepstakes and "Policy Racket" Investigation in New York Point Contrast Between Foreign and American Attitude Toward Gambling



Acme

When the first slip with a horse's name was taken from the crystal drum at last year's drawing for the Irish Hospitals Sweepstakes

The running of the Grand National at Aintree is only a week off. In a few days will come the drawing of the Irish Hospitals Sweepstakes on this race and we shall be reading the head-lines and columns of space devoted to the lives and fortunes of the lucky winners. Will it occur to us to remember then that the New York County Grand Jury is still deep in its investigation of the so-called "policy" racket which has provoked a national scandal?

There is no desire here to point a moral but merely to study side by side, and as briefly as necessary, the workings of these two great gambles.

In the case of the Irish Sweepstakes three draws are held each year—one on the Grand National steeplechase in March, a second on the Epsom Derby in June, and a third on the Cambridgeshire at Newmarket in October. Millions of tickets are issued for each draw and distributed to the ends of the earth. In last year's Grand National draw 112 countries were represented, tho an analysis of the mixing of the counterfoils showed that 65 per cent. of the tickets were purchased in Great Britain, 14 per cent. in the United States, 7 per cent. in Ireland, 6 per cent. in Canada, and only the remaining 8 per cent. in the 108 other countries.

Sporting Interest

Such a concentration of sale can hardly be wondered at, since the race is a British fixture and the sentimental or sporting interest in its running is confined to the English-speaking world. But another circumstance deserves a share in the explanation—namely, that a number of the countries not specified above have their own government-controlled lotteries. These, of course, offer the Irish Sweep serious competition even where they are not hedged about with monopolistic privileges.

Nevertheless, it remains true—and this is of special significance to Americans—that one outstanding feature of the Irish Sweep is its ability to sell the great bulk of its tickets in countries which do not benefit by it, except in so far as they produce prize-winners.

On the Level

Why do so many Americans—millions in the aggregate—play this Sweep? The reason seems simple enough. They have no lotteries of their own in which they can repose the same confidence. Their Government prohibits lotteries. It even prohibits the sale of tickets for this one, tho it appears powerless to prevent their delivery across its borders on a wholesale scale. Meanwhile the Free State Government sees to it that the Sweep is run on the level. To the best of its ability it protects the ticket purchaser against counterfeits. The draws are conducted in a carnival spirit, to be sure, but also with conspicuous fairness and efficiency. And they pay out from 60 to 70 per cent. of the intake in prizes, a relatively high proportion.

Operators of the Irish Sweepstakes have boasted that they take $1,000,000 net profit out of the United States on a single lottery. They sold more than 2,000,000 tickets here on last year's Cambridgeshire. But they can also boast that in the last five years they have paid out considerably more than $100,000,000 in prizes, of which our ticket-holders won their fair proportion. As for other items of interest—the Sweeps in the same time have contributed close to $40,000,000 to the Irish hospitals and have dropped a very pretty penny into the Free State Treasury.

No real statistics are available to measure our policy racket or rackets. Shrewd estimates, however, indicate that in size of intake these illicit gambles compare not unfavorably with the Irish Sweeps.

The Policy Game

Policy is another name for the game of numbers. The most common form played to-day is that based on the mutuel system of betting at one of the race-tracks, usually Hialeah Park. The player guesses a number of three digits. These, if he is to win, must correspond to three digits picked, according to an agreed formula, from the payments made that day on the various races. Thus it is an everyday affair. A bet may be anything from a penny up, to attract the poorest of the poor, including children. The average bet is ten cents. Tickets or slips may be bought from sidewalk runners or from any one of a multitude of little shops selling cheap commodities. These shops harbor collectors to which the runners deliver their receipts. The collectors in turn hand over the money to bankers, mysterious gentlemen who carefully hide their identity and meet at a secret rendezvous where they parcel out the prizes and divide the spoils.

Each runner gets his percentage, so does each collector. But the big money goes to the bankers who, rumor has it, soon become millionaires if they can escape jail and the bullets of rival gangsters. Meanwhile the humble customer has one chance in a thousand of winning on any one day and, if he does win, gets paid at the arbitrary rate of 600 to 1, or $6 for a cent bet, $60 for ten cents and so on.

Take Your Choice

The game of policy has existed in New York and elsewhere for generations. Periodically it excites the indignant attention of the community and the police. Raids and arrests are made, slips and money are confiscated, and now and then some so-called "policy king" falls into the law-enforcement net. But very rarely, and when the excitement is over the game regains its vogue under a new set of operators.

Wherefore many solid citizens believe that our Government should follow the example of the Irish Free State, and plenty of other nations, and provide an outlet for popular betting under its own careful supervision, incidentally gaining the revenue that now goes to the gangster or to lotteries abroad. But apparently more still believe that we could not afford thus to encourage gambling, that the consequences in social demoralization would cost more than the present situation. One may take his choice.

W. M. H.

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Johnson: Symbol of Extreme Nationalism

The California Senator Who Tossed Away the Presidency and Kept Hughes Out of the White House, Has Cut a Unique Path Across the Pages of History

By Theodore C. Wallen

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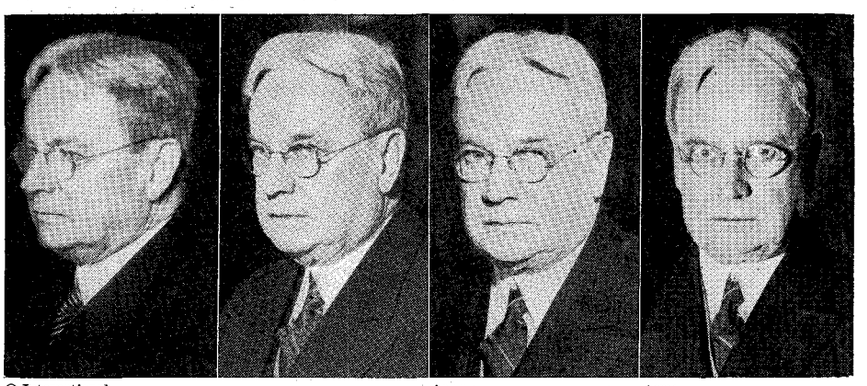

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Left, Senator Johnson lights a victory cigar after the defeat of the World Court issue in the Senate; *Above,* the Senator in characteristic attitudes

"On the resolution of adherence, as amended, the yeas are 52, the nays are 36. Two-thirds of the Senators present not having voted in the affirmative, the resolution of adherence, as amended, is rejected. The occupants of the galleries will kindly refrain from manifestations of approval or disapproval and will observe the rules of the Senate, for they are our guests."

A sixth President of the United States had felt the sting of Hiram Johnson's determination. Vice President Garner was announcing President Roosevelt's first major defeat at home in foreign affairs.

Lukewarm at first, merely going through with the Democratic platform-pledge to seek World Court adherence by the United States, President Roosevelt had waxed determined at the prospect of defeat. Rooseveltian steel had struck fire from Johnsonian flint. Franklin D. Roosevelt stood beaten at the hands of the first Senator to receive his magic indorsement for return to Congress this year.

Wilson Felt Sting

Woodrow Wilson had felt the same sting in the Senate's refusal to sanction American membership in the League of Nations. William Howard Taft felt it in the political strife which split the Republican Party in 1912. Charles E. Hughes fell before it and lost the Presidency in 1916. Warren G. Harding knew what it was like at the climax of his career. Calvin Coolidge, for all his calm, encountered it when he ran for President in his own right. And Herbert Hoover went out of office with an unforgettable memory of it.

Nineteen years ago, Theodore Roosevelt passed down the advice to a friend: "Try to keep in touch with Hiram Johnson for, of all public men in this country, he is the one with whom I find myself in most complete sympathy. You are perfectly safe to follow his lead."

T. R.'s distant nephew now in the White House must have had some comments of his own on that score as he gazed ruefully at the rejected protocols of adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice. For, if it was Father Coughlin who rallied outside-opposition pressure on the Senate, it was Hiram Johnson who carried the brunt of the fight in the Senate.

Turned Against Father

From the day Hiram Johnson turned against his father to break the power of the Southern Pacific Railroad in California politics, he has cut his way across the pages of American history in a unique way by his indomitable will. Few Federal statutes carry his name. He is more noted for what he has stopped. "*Ils ne passeront pas*" might well be his slogan. If he kept the United States out of the World Court, he also kept two men out of the Presidency, one of them himself. Moreover, two Presidents left office greatly embittered by his obstruction of their plans.

In blocking President Roosevelt in the World Court fight, the Senator exercised a freedom of action that he reserved when Mr. Roosevelt, grateful for his support in 1932, offered him a Cabinet post, and, later, a place on the American delegation to the 1933 London Economic Conference.

Harding, when picked by the Republican leaders as the compromise candidate in the deadlocked Republican National Convention of 1920, went to Johnson's room and asked him to be his running-mate. With a magnificent scorn and toss of the head, Johnson spurned the offer. Far be it from him to bow to "the bosses" and take second place to Harding!

What took place in that room of the Congress Hotel, Chicago, at 1:30 A.M. of the day Harding was nominated, was destined to change the course of history. In the convention fluke that followed, Coolidge came away with the Vice Presidential nomination. Less than three years later, Harding died and Johnson saw that with that historic toss of his head he had tossed away the Presidency of the United States.

If any one doubted that Hiram Johnson that day in August, 1923, felt the boomerang sting of his own determination—the chance of a lifetime missed as the price of insurgency — the Californian resolved the doubt the following year. He went out to defeat Coolidge for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Chagrin was Johnson's lot. South Dakota alone pledged him its support. This time it was an involuntary Hiram Johnson who turned back to the Senate. With the country entering an unprecedented era of prosperity, Johnson's determination ran into a stone wall of national complacency.

World History Changed

His whole life has pivoted on that mainspring of independence, or obstinacy. Not only United States history has been affected profoundly by it; world history has been changed. The Hoover moratorium, the London Naval Conference, the New Deal, perhaps even the League of Nations, would not have happened but for downright Johnsonian obstinacy. Had there been no Coolidge Cabinet, there would have been no Hoover in the Department of Commerce, no Hoover in the White House, no moratorium, no Chief Justice Hughes. The sequence can be carried to fantastic lengths.

Why include the League of Nations? Was it not Johnson that Hughes snubbed when he carried his campaign to California in 1916? Were they not under the roof of the same hotel in Long Beach on a Sunday morning in 1916: Hughes, the Republican Presidential candidate, and Johnson, the Republican Governor, in a fierce campaign to defeat the Republican State Old Guardsmen in their own Party, and capture the Republican as well as Progressive nominations for the Senate?

Was it not Wilson, the resultant War time President, who, more than any other man at the Peace Conference, brought about the agreement for a League of Nations? Was it not Hiram Johnson who,

(Continued on page 34)

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News and Comment From the National Capital

"Inside Story" of Secretary Ickes's Capitulation to Park Commissioner Moses; Columnists and "Anti-Brain Trust Purge"; The "Prices Incident"; Origin of "McCarl Incident"

Wings Over New York

—Kirby in the New York *World-Telegram*

The "inside story" of Mr. Ickes's capitulation to Robert Moses is that the Roosevelt Administration, the President included, had expected Mayor LaGuardia to drop Mr. Moses from the Triborough Bridge Authority in New York in order to get additional grants from PWA funds.

The New York Mayor came down to Washington soon after the issuance of the famous Order No. 129 and had a long talk with several high Administration officials, not excepting the White House. At the close of the next Cabinet meeting, the expectation was general that Mayor LaGuardia, rather than have bridge construction held up, would ease out Mr. Moses.

The Mayor's return to New York, and his statement to the press that his first concern was to get the bridge built, was hailed in Washington with smiles and knowing nods. The plan was working.

The Mayor and Washington

Order No. 129 stood, prohibiting the transfer of funds to an independent authority receiving its financing from the PWA so long as any member of the Governing Board of the Authority also was a municipal official. In effect, it required the resignation of Mr. Moses either as New York City Park Commissioner, or as a member of the Bridge Authority.

Then the Mayor stalled; Mr. Ickes impatiently refused to discuss the matter further with the press, and, finally, the Administration gave in. But the mutterings behind the scenes suggest that Mayor LaGuardia is not so popular with New Dealers as he might have been.

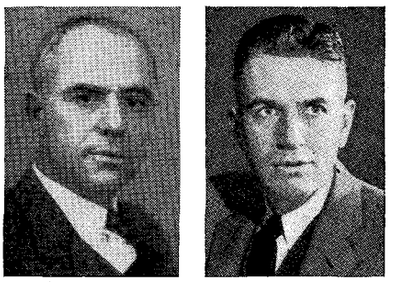
• • •

Chester C. Davis, Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, makes no secret of the fact that columnists had something to do with the recent "anti-Brain Trust purge" in his agency. That he did not like Doctor Tugwell, the chief "Brain Truster," had long been known. That he liked Jerome Frank, a Tugwellian first lieutenant, no better, was equally certain.

But the man who really got under Mr. Davis's skin the most was Gardner Jackson. Mr. Jackson was on the staff of Frederick Howe, the Consumers' Advisory Counsel of the AAA. A former newspaper man, he proved himself a master of publicity in behalf of Sacco and Vanzetti. In the AAA he was far to the Left of Mr. Davis.

Along with the other ultra-Liberals, he thought Mr. Davis was playing into the hands of the processors. There was too much to that effect in the gossip-columns to please Mr. Davis. He thought Mr. Jackson responsible, and he knew the tie-up between him and Mr. Frank, Doctor Howe and Doctor Tugwell.

Now they are all out, so far as Mr. Davis is concerned. Altho Doctor Tugwell is Under Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Agriculture is responsible



Chester C. Davis, *left*, and Rexford G. Tugwell

for the AAA, Mr. Davis does not recognize that Doctor Tugwell has any authority over him, or over the AAA, in any sense.

• • •

The White House was not a little disturbed over the Wall Street reaction to the President's recent discussion of prices. Mr. Early, the President's Press Secretary, told newspaper men that, in the light of that experience, Mr. Roosevelt hereafter would be extremely cautious about talking monetary matters in his press conferences.

The President, noting that millions had been lost in the markets as a result of a casual inquiry in his press conference, and his offhand answer, made it a point to see what bulletins had gone out to cause the sharp fluctuations of bonds, stocks, and the dollar.

The Presidential surprize was due to the fact that, in this press conference, he had said nothing more than he had said a dozen times before. Asked whether he thought commodity prices had advanced enough for stabilization purposes, he replied in the negative, adding that the burden of debt, based upon smaller purchasing-power of the dollar of some years ago, still was too large.

While it is true the President had said as much before, the market was jittery, the pound sterling had been falling sharply, and the business world was pondering the meaning of Mr. Richberg's "guaranty" that there would be no inflation so long as Mr. Roosevelt was President.

It matters a lot when a thing is said. A year ago, the effect of a discussion of prices might have been different. In any event, Mr. Roosevelt would have worried little about the loss of a few speculative millions in Wall Street.

A Year Ago—and To-Day

Despite the President's big victory in November, things are a lot different to-day, economically and politically.

A year ago, he could say anything he chose in his press conference, and not be disturbed by the effect. He was undisputed leader. To-day he feels he must be more careful.

• • •

The origin of the "McCarl incident" was in the Department of Justice. While none of the New Deal generals relished having their plans knocked in the head by the independent Comptroller General of the United States, with his insistence on being shown "the law" for their projects, few doubted his good faith.

Attorney General Cummings became increasingly irritated as the Comptroller General, time after time, overruled the Department of Justice. It was he who urged the New Deal resistance to Mr. McCarl, and who looked up the law to show that the Administration did not have to put up with his "interference."

The Comptroller General was quick to reply that it would destroy the whole purpose of his office (which is to see that appropriations are spent as intended by

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Attorney General Cummings, *left*, and Comptroller General McCarl

Congress, whose agent he is) if the head of an Executive Department, itself a huge spender, could supplant him as the arbiter of government expenditures. Congress is quite likely to back up Mr. McCarl.

DIOGENES.

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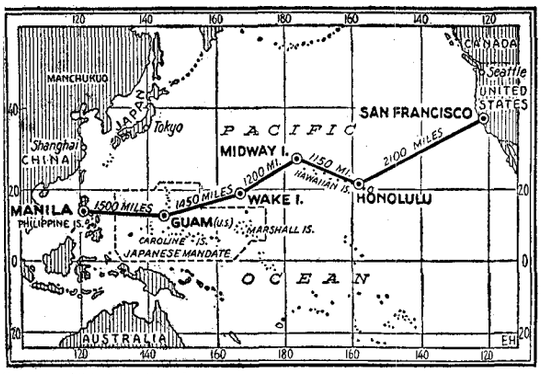
Aerial "Causeway" Across the Pacific

Pan American Airways, Already Serving Thirty-Three Countries, Begins Final Preparations For an Air-Line, Over World's Widest Ocean, to Connect America With Far East

Early in April the steamship *North Haven*, a good-sized vessel of 15,000 tons, will leave the shores of California to launch a new epoch in transpacific travel. Carrying a crew of seventy-four trained construction men and forty-four airways technicians, she will lay across the world's widest ocean a series of five air-bases, like giant stepping-stones, from one to another of which liners of the Pan American Airways will soon be flitting, connecting the Continent of North America with China by air.

The *North Haven's* journey will constitute the last section of a program for conquering the Pacific that began in 1931, when Juan T. Trippe, President of the line, set in motion a four-year régimen of research and training that produced the series of "Clipper Ship" flying-boats and trained crews capable of maneuvering them over long ocean-stretches under virtually all conditions of flying weather.

Part of the program consisted of the development of long-range radio apparatus, the collection of meteorological and other information covering all sections of the Pacific and Atlantic, and surveys of alternate routes across and around the Pacific.



Courtesy of The New York *Times*

Map showing proposed locations of the five air-ports in the Pacific

Colonizing Islands

Radio direction-finding apparatus with a consistent range exceeding 1,800 miles was developed. Marine personnel of the airways-system has just completed a three-year intensive course in ocean navigation and long-range flight technique. Two years ago a special operating-division was set up, and for twenty-four months has been working as a skeleton force, gathering data on ocean-flight conditions, and designing suitable island bases.

The construction of air-bases involves the establishment of operating facilities at five widely-separated points in the Pacific, one of which has never been inhabited. It will be necessary to establish colonies on two of the five islands. These have been isolated for centuries, being off the course of regular transpacific shipping.

The operating airway will extend from California to Hawaii, 2,100 miles; thence to Midway Island, 1,150 miles; to Wake Island, 1,200 miles; to Guam, 1,450 miles; to Manila, 1,500 miles, thence 700 miles northward to connect with the 3,000-mile system of the Pan American-Chinese air-lines in China, which control strategic routes to the trade-areas of the Far East.

The *North Haven*, now in Seattle, will begin her historic journey with a collecting expedition southward down the California Coast, stopping at several ports to load equipment needed for the trip. The total cargo to be assembled will weigh slightly more than 6,000 tons, or 300 car-loads. It will include construction materials, equipment, and fuel-supplies and every other conceivable item required to establish complete domiciles for airway-technicians and base-operators on the isolated outposts of the Pacific airway.

The ship's first stop after leaving California will be Honolulu, where an air-port staff of five men has been assigned to establish an airway-weather and radio-communications station.

The first cargo-discharging stop will be at Midway Island, 1,150 miles north and west of Honolulu, at the end of the Hawaiian Islands group. The *North Haven* will remain there fifteen days while supplies and construction materials are put ashore. An airway-crew of ten and the entire working-crew of seventy-four men will get to work immediately to build an airway-base.

To complete the project, a construction crew of twenty-five will remain, while the others move on.

Some 1,200 miles farther west, and to the south, the steamer will put a crew of thirty-five and supplies ashore at Wilkes Island, one of three forming the Wake Island group. This island never has been inhabited. Forty-five working-days are scheduled for the construction of a base there.

The fourth stop will be made at Guam, 1,450 miles farther west, where a crew of twelve will be landed, together with supplies and equipment needed to construct and operate a base.

Manila, in the Philippines, 1,500 miles from Guam, will be the fifth station. A crew of five already has been assigned to install and man this base, and probably will have it in running order by the time the *North Haven* arrives.

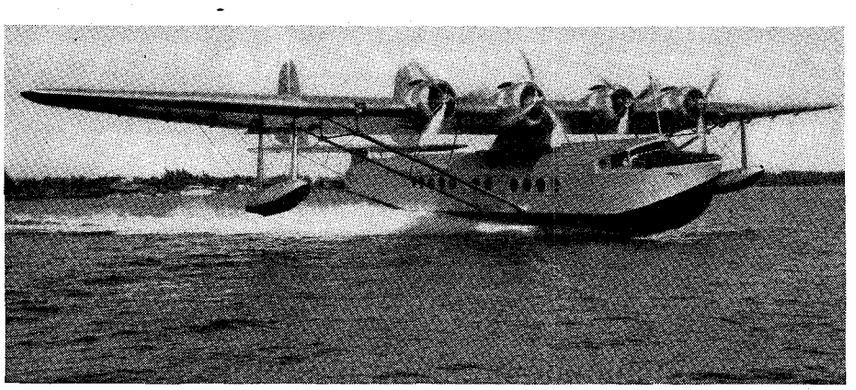
Trial Flights by Midsummer

On the return trip from Guam the vessel will deposit additional materials and comforts at each of the island bases, together with fuel supplies and equipment. The building crews left at each station on the outward voyage will be picked up, and the operating crews given their final instructions. The *North Haven* is scheduled to return to the United States in the middle of July, by which time all of the Pacific bases are expected to be ready for operation.

Experimental flights probably will be started by midsummer. Temporary base-sites selected on the Pacific Coast for experimental flight-operation are located at San Francisco, San Diego, and Los Angeles. The first ship expected to cover the Pacific route is the *Pan American Clipper*, sister-ship of the famous nineteen-ton *Brazilian Clipper*.

The *Pan American Clipper* was built at the Sikorsky plant at Bridgeport, Connecticut, last year, and now has flown more than 5,000 miles in practise operations in the Caribbean.

A crew of six handles this plane: a master-pilot, and two other pilots, a navigation engineer, an engineering officer, and a radio officer. The craft has four engines, developing 2,800 horse-power. It will carry thirty-two passengers and other cargo at a cruising-speed of 150 miles an hour.



Courtesy Pan American Airways

The *Pan American Clipper* taking off for a test flight over the Caribbean. This will probably be the first commercial air-plane to fly the Pacific

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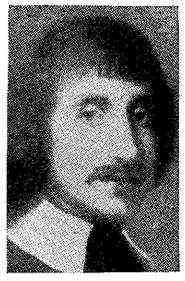
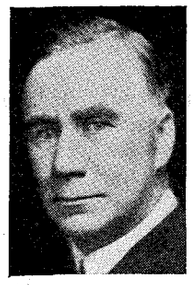
Three Centuries of Chemistry

Ten Thousand Scientists Expected to Participate in Monster Tercentenary of Foundation of Chemical Industries in America

A man who died in 1676, who probably did not even think of himself primarily as a chemist, will be the figure of chief interest on April 22 when the American Chemical Society meets in New York for a five-day session to celebrate the tercentenary of the founding of chemical industries in this country. He was John Winthrop, Jr., first Colonial Governor of Connecticut, son of the more famous John Winthrop who was Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony.





Earliest and latest chemical leaders in America—*left*, John Winthrop, Jr., and *right*, Dr. Francis P. Garvan, Honorary Chairman of tercentenary celebration

Officials of the Chemical Society have decided that Winthrop was the founder of industrial chemistry in America, and also that the event occurred 300 years ago, in 1635. In that year the Puritan leader was granted a commission by Lord Saye and Sele and Lord Brooke to found a colony in Connecticut, and make a survey of the mineral and chemical resources.

Winthrop was a man of big ideas. He was interested in the production of salt, iron, glass, potash, tar, black lead, saltpeter, medicines, copper, alum and other chemicals.

Started Infant Industries

On July 16, 1662, he read reports on some of these industries before the Royal Society, of which he was a member, and thus made the first contributions by an American before a scientific association. The subject of his paper was "of the manner of making tar and pitch in New England."

By that time he already had set going a number of infant industries in the American colonies. Through his influence, for example, the General Court of Massachusetts was brought to recognize the importance of saltpeter manufacture as a basic protective industry in the new country, and, in 1642, took steps to provide such materials "as will perfect the making of gun-powder, the instrumental means that all nations lay hold on for their preservation."

Every plantation of the colony was ordered to erect a building to be devoted to the manufacture of saltpeter, an ordinance that marked the birth of American nitrate and munition industries.

In the meantime, Winthrop had set up a salt-factory at Ryall-Side, in what now is Beverly, Massachusetts, for which permission was granted to him in 1638. Three years later he became interested in the production of iron, and sailed for England to obtain funds and men for the venture.

Later, after searching in what now is Maine and New Hampshire for ore, he located his iron furnace at Braintree, Massachusetts.

Properties of Corn

Among his many experiments was a partly successful attempt to make beer from maize. This piece of research led to several important observations about the properties of the grain, among which was the surprizing assertion that "a syrup as sweet as sugar may be made of it." It was more than 150 years before this was carried out.

It must be protested, however, that Winthrop actually was not the first industrial chemist on American soil. Records show that tar, potash, and glass were made in Jamestown, Virginia, as early as 1608.

Ten thousand chemists and chemical engineers are expected to attend the tercentenary, over which Dr. Francis P. Garvan, President of the Chemical Foundation, will preside as Honorary Chairman. Garvan, short of stature, a vigorous and pleasing speaker, was Alien Property Custodian under President Wilson, and has received the Priestly Medal, highest honor bestowed by the American Chemical Society.

Science Snap-Shots

Age of "Oldest Man" Doubted: The famous piece of jaw-bone found three years ago in East Africa by Dr. Louis S. B. Leakey, young English anthropologist, and described as "the most ancient fragment of true man yet discovered," may not be so old after all. Prof. Percy G. H. Boswell, of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, recently returned from a study of the East African site, and reported to the British scientific magazine ***Nature***, that he could find no proof that the fragment really was old. Many anthropologists, however, hold with Doctor Leakey that the jaw-bone is possibly 1,000,000 years old.

• • •

"Socialized Medicine" Spreads: Observers of movements in medical fields predict that the real battle of the near future will be between those who want health insurance and the supporters of "socialized medicine," under which system physicians would become employees of the Government. The League for Socialized Medicine was organized last year in New York, and is said to have approximately 1,000 physician-members. Last week the Pennsylvania League for Socialized Medicine made its appearance in Philadelphia, with 100 physician-members. Its President, Dr. C. Dudley Saul, Professor of Clinical Medicine at Hahnemann Medical College, announced that present plans call for the organization of units in every State.

Is the Home a "Citadel of Vice"?

"The Home is the citadel of vice," declared Dr. J. Rosslyn Earp, Director of the State Bureau of Public Health of New Mexico, last week, thereby making himself candidate for the title of America's most courageous health officer. He probably is the first official brave enough to say publicly what many social workers have been thinking privately for a long time.

Dr. J. Rosslyn Earp

The blast at the home was contained in a news-release issued from his office.

"The forces of vice in the city streets are hotly contested," said Doctor Earp. "We have established juvenile courts and reform schools, playgrounds have been built, recreation organized. At school we have medical examinations and clinics. We provide hot lunches and social ideals."

But as for the homes from which the children come: "A third of our population lives in structures unfit for human habitation. American homes have supplied to the school system in recent years 15,000 children who are blind and over 50,000 more whose sight is so poor that they should be in special classes; 340,000 whose hearing is impaired to such an extent that they should be taught lip-reading; 300,000 cripples; about a million children with speech defects. One-sixth of our homes are wrecked by divorce."

How about drunkenness? Doctor Earp reported: "It is unsafe to be drunk and disorderly in the streets. In the home, where only the children can see what happens to the wife, or only the wife can see what happens to the children, it is much safer. Why? The home is private."

Doctor Earp, a short, slender man, and a fighter, has had a remarkable career. He was born forty-three years ago in London, became Sub-Editor of ***The Lancet***, one of the most important British medical magazines, Editor of ***Tubercle***, and Associate Editor of ***The International Journal of Public Health***.

He came to the United States twelve years ago to study for the degree of Doctor of Public Health at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. His health broke, tuberculosis developed. Since that time he has made a winning fight against the disease. He became Director of New Mexico's Public Health Bureau in 1931, and began, at once, a campaign for better health conditions, which met with success when the recent New Mexico Legislature passed a bill dividing the State into ten health districts, assuring each county of adequate health service.

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A Student Strike Against War

On the Morning of April Twelfth a Hundred Thousand University Men and Women Are Expected to Protest Against "Imperialism," Fascism, and Military Training

Eighteen years ago boys watched their fathers march away to war and cheered with all the gusto of youth geared to tin swords, toy pistols, and lead soldiers. Today their tin swords and toy pistols are rust, and the lead soldiers lie broken and buried in forgotten attic-corners.

There will be no more mimic battles on the plains of the living-room floor, and, if a large body of youth can help it, there will be no more war.

Under the leadership of the National Council of Methodist Youth, the Inter Seminary Movement (Middle Atlantic Division), the National Student League, the Student League for Industrial Democracy, the American Youth Congress, and the American League Against War and Fascism (Youth Section), a student strike against international conflict is being prepared.

Zero-hour has been set for 11 o'clock on the morning of April 12, and for an hour 100,000 students of both sexes, scattered over a continent of campuses, are expected to drop their studies and engage in a demonstration against "imperialist war," Fascism and the R. O. T. C.

If hopes mature, the strikers will be four times the number of those who turned out last April. On that occasion there were several instances in which the ardent young pacifists were clubbed by police, and taunted and reviled by counter-demonstrations.

Bombardment Expected

At the College of the City of New York, which for years has been a source and center of antiwar agitation, 2,000 students refused to disband on the Dean's order, and were engaged by police at the flagpole.

At Harvard, the Michael Mullins Chowder Club's members organized against the war-repealers, came out in regalia, one clad in towels, holding a "Down with Peace" sign; another, in black robes, with a bomb; another, in Boy Scout uniform, blowing a bugle and leading cheers for "We Want War," and one clad as a Storm Trooper.

At Johns Hopkins, R. O. T. C. students fired decayed vegetables at the strikers, and turned water-hose on the speakers. The antiwar agitators expect similar bombardment with overripe vegetables during the coming demonstration.

However, they will have the sympathy, if not the direct support, of a number of religious leaders, publicists and educators who have taken other steps to oppose militarism and the projected display of naval might.

In one petition, signed by 198 church-leaders in all parts of the country, the President is asked to alter the plans for the coming naval maneuvers in the Pacific "so that they may be held, if at all, under such circumstances as will not occasion suspicion and ill-will in the Far East."

"Largest Armada"

The maneuvers, tentatively scheduled for May 3-June 10, will encompass more than 5,000,000 square miles, and will involve the employment of 177 surface ships and 477 air-planes—"the largest and most powerful armada ever assembled under a single command in the world's naval history."

"Surely, Mr. President," said the petitioners, "the launching of such a program, at such a time, can not but have the effect of making more tense and difficult our relations with Japan."

Another petition addressed to the President, and signed by a group of 156 educators, clergymen, publicists, and others, expressed "vigorous opposition" to two measures recently introduced in Congress proposing the addition of two months of "intensive military training" to the CCC program for the purpose of training young men for enrolment in an auxiliary reserve force for a five-year period.

The petitioners called upon the President to urge Congress to take steps to discontinue the War Department's present participation in the CCC.

"Our opposition to these proposals," said the petitioners, "springs from several considerations. First, we fail to comprehend any impending danger, external or domestic, which might be cited to justify this or any other increase in our military forces at this time.

"In the second place, we are convinced that the adoption of either of the above or any similar measures will certainly serve to further heighten suspicion abroad as to the peaceful intentions of American foreign policy in general and of your Administration in particular.

"In the third place, we feel our opposition to the above proposals is wholly consistent with the historic traditions of American democracy which have always looked with distrust upon extensive military institutions and upon the attitudes of the military caste which they bring into being."

The students' strike will be in the nature of a rehearsal of what they may be expected to do if the United States gets into war again. It comes at a time when all the pillows of Europe are haunted by the nightmare of another war.

Italian contingents are marching into Africa; Britain is preparing to increase her defenses, and, in the words of Stanley Baldwin, has extended her frontier to the Rhine; France is moving to raise the term of conscription from one to two years; Russia has increased her army to nearly a million men to be prepared for eventualities East or West, and even the electorate of little Switzerland has approved the strengthening of the military defenses of the country.

In the United States, the Senate has voted a near-record $400,000,000 for the War Department, with authority to increase the standing army from 118,750 to 165,000 men.

Clergy Asked to Speak

The student antiwar agitation will extend, it is asserted, into Canada, Mexico, and Argentina. The program includes asking every American clergyman to speak on the peace movement on the Sunday preceding the day of the strike.

The suggestion of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, that the members of the CCC units receive an opportunity, on a voluntary basis, to absorb some military training before their ultimate discharge from CCC service is not the first of the kind to be advanced, and it has its defenders.

The Troy ***Times*** (Rep.), for instance, thinks it "ridiculous to assert that such training means 'militarism.' A man disciplined, upstanding, proud of his country, and prepared in some measure to be a unit in its defense in the event of an emergency is not a militarist, but a good citizen—a better citizen than his fellows who are undisciplined and unprepared."

Keystone Photographs

An antiwar demonstration at Columbia University, *left;* and a prowar group at Harvard which later clashed with an antiwar group

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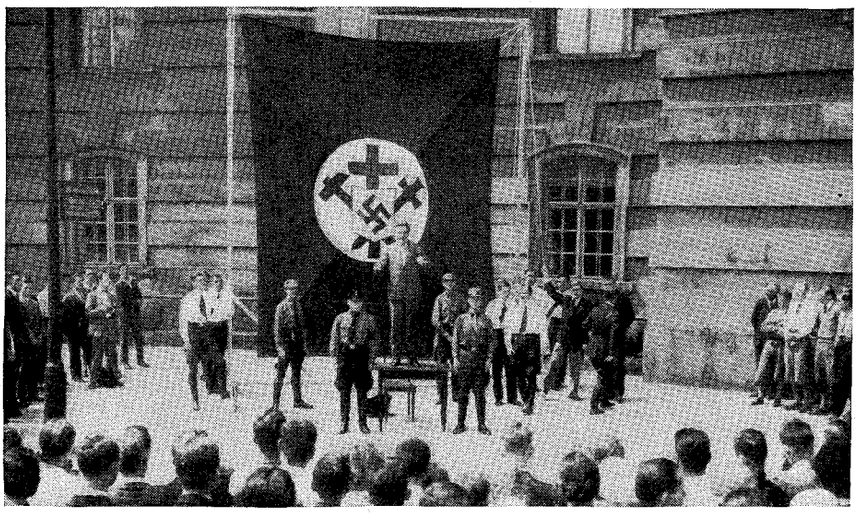
Fearless Foe of Nazi Church Union

Martin Niemöller, U-Boat Commander in War, and Many Other Pastors Outspokenly Challenge Reichsbishop's Authority



European

Meeting of a student-group of German Christians in Berlin

Martin Niemöller sent more than one enemy ship to the bottom when he was touring the seas as a German submarine's commander during the War. He prayed for those he sank, for he was a Christian, and it always was in his mind to enter the Christian ministry.

One order he disobeyed when he was an officer in the German Navy. He refused to take his ship to Scapa Flow.

But there are no laws of his religious faith that Martin Niemöller will disobey. The story of his struggle to enter the ministry is long. Suffice it to say here that he worked long hours as a common hand while studying theology. Finally, he became pastor of Berlin-Dahlem, which has the wealthiest congregation in Berlin, the members of which number some of the oldest families, loyal to the new Germany—and the old.

There Doctor Niemöller has fought Reichsbishop Ludwig Mueller and Dr. Alfred Rosenberg with all the courage and persistence he exhibited when, as commander of *U-151*, he led the longest submarine-raid of the World War, and brought his boat home.

Outspoken Challenge

Now he is resisting the attack of the German Christian Party, a neopaganistic movement, on the old Protestant faith, on all Christian faith, in fact. He was not molested when he read to his congregation the manifesto of the Confessional Synod's Brotherhood Council.

"All must know," said Doctor Niemöller, "that there is a bitter propaganda campaign against the Church under way. We must fight against this and for active, not passive, Christianity.

"Jews are not the only ones who crucified Christ."

The manifesto was read in all Protestant pulpits adhering to the Confessional Synod. It attacked the writings of Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, director of the intellectual and philosophical schooling of the Nazi Party, and denounced the religion of race and blood propagated in his anti-Christian book, "Mythology of the Twentieth Century," as pure idolatry.

"Idols of Blood and Race"

"In this new religion," declared the signers of the manifesto, "idols are made of blood and race. Faith in the eternal Germany demanded by this new religion is substituted for faith in the eternal kingdom of Our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. This superstition makes God in the image of man, and in it man honors, justifies, and redeems himself. Such idolatry has nothing to do with positive Christianity. It is anti-Christ."

The totalitarian State, said the document, has no authority save that which it derives from God:

"The State's power and sovereignty are solely a gift from God, Who alone founded and preserves human authority. Whoever puts blood and race in the place of God, the Creator, destroys the State's foundation."

"Earthly sovereignty mistakes the purpose of its heavenly Judge and Protector, and the State itself loses its right to demand obedience when it clothes itself with the character of an eternal Reich, and makes its authority the final instance in all fields of human life and activity."

The Nazis answered the challenge on the following Sunday by arresting 500 pastors belonging to the Confessional Synod in Prussia, including Doctor Niemöller. In some cases German Christian pastors were substituted for the regular pastors. Most of the substitutes spoke, however, to virtually empty pews. Confessional leaders asserted that suppression of their manifesto showed beyond doubt that the Nazi authorities were identifying themselves with the "pagan" doctrines of Doctor Rosenberg.

Oath Bill Defeated

Students Win Fight Against Proposal in New York State

Sounds of rejoicing came from the Vassar, Skidmore, and a dozen other campuses when the students heard that the fight against the Nunan-Devany student-oath bill they had lost in the New York State Senate had been won in the Assembly Education Committee. The bill, said to have been an outcome of riots and agitation at the College of the City of New York, a free institution, would have required students in colleges supported wholly or in part by public funds to take an oath of allegiance to the State and Federal Constitutions.

It had been offered as a companionate piece of legislation to the Ives Law, which requires similar oaths of fealty from teachers in State-supported institutions.

Senators Buttonholed

The Vassar delegation, which descended, eighty strong, on Albany and buttonholed Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and every State Senator in sight, had a petition signed by 888 names, three-fourths of the student body, and represented, it was said, 50,000 New York State college-students enrolled in the National Students' Federation.

The bill, said Miss Kathleen McInerny, the red-haired head of the Vassar contingent, "is directed at Reds and radicals, but it also withholds the right of criticism from the conservative element that we represent. It gives police power to check what you want to check. . . . This bill can lead to such a régime as Germany has under Hitler."

"This bill will serve only to intensify radicalism and drive Communists into well-organized groups," declared Miss Edna Albers, of Sarah Lawrence College, one of another delegation. "We're not boasting," she explained, "but the college-rolls include the Whitneys, the Mellons, du Ponts and whatnots."

Senator Astonished

That the Vassar and Skidmore students should have been concerned with such matters is said to have astonished one suave Senator, which caused the more observant Baltimore ***Sun*** (Ind.-Dem.) to remark:

"He doesn't know the half of what college students are thinking these days, nor did any of the Albany legislators seem to understand that, whatever happens to the belief in fair play and decency as men become Senators and subject themselves to the phobias of the time, these concepts are very important in the ideas of young people.

"Zeal for liberty, fairness and tolerance is not the mood of the moment, but it is the foundation of democracy, and the Vassar girls who defended liberty in a matter which did not directly concern them make it evident that college students are not the only ones who could profit by further study of the Constitution to which, incidentally, these Senators have already sworn allegiance—and a lot of good it did them!"

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Charm Begins at Forty

Four Resourceful Actors, Worth a Hatful of Pink and Beautiful Heroes, Establish That Suavity, Poise, and Graceful Maturity Are Engaging to Theater Audiences

Four actors, three of them leagues past forty, one of them so recently past it that, occasionally, he must turn and look back wistfully, have crowned the theater season not only with brilliant performances, but with vivid proof that four heretofore unalterable credos of the stage can be shattered.

Nicholas Hannen

One has shown that a resourceful player of fifty-four can play a romantic hero so casually and brightly that not only does the audience believe it, but feels the charm of the situation.

One has made forgery and counterfeiting crimes which, in his skilled performance, seem matters as gay and alluring as May-pole dancing. He turns a confessed criminal into a roly-poly, *Foxy Grandpa* of an old fellow whose wickedness is captivating.

One demonstrates that a Bishop of the Church of England need not be austere and stiff with dignity, but, rather, may be a warm companion, a delightful hobbyist, and a winning, human creature.

Real Virtuosity

The last one, in a performance of dazzling rightness, and real virtuosity, establishes that an actor may play a Biblical rôle colloquially, plainly, divertingly, and be no less reverent for it.

The sum of these four notable performances is that, in combination, they are of more value to audience-satisfaction, and the health of the contemporary theater, than two-dozen examples of toil by pink, earnest young leading-men whose notion of charm is to bare the teeth in a hearty grin, meanwhile turning a three-quarters view of a flawless-cameo profile to the audience.

This latter, known as the plastic clay, or death-mask, school of acting, is the especial

Pierre Fresnay, *left,* and Walter Connolly

and resolute province of the younger leading-men. They cling to it until they have reached thirty-eight, and then, as they begin to shed youth, they learn, or begin to learn, the charm of performance which these four adorn.

Nicholas Hannen was born on May 1, 1881. He is the hero of "Accent on Youth," a light and entertaining comedy describing the seething romance of a dramatist and his secretary. Mr. Hannen is required to describe himself as more than fifty, and he does not shirk the confession.

Able, Gracious Actor

He says openly, proudly, that he is more than fifty, then goes blithely about the business of proving to rapt audiences that there is nothing ridiculous in a May-December romance such as that outlined in his play. Indeed, so ably and graciously does he go about it that, at the end of the play, women in the audience, if accompanied by young men, slice a bored, disillusioned glance at their cavaliers.

Mr. Hannen has done more for the *Romeos* past fifty than anything they possibly could do for themselves. Also, in the same ratio, he has done more harm to callow suitors of, say, only forty or forty-five, than they possibly could do to themselves. Almost, by sheer acting-talent, he has reversed conditions and made a May-May romance seem absurd. Which, of course, it usually is.

Edmund Gwenn

Edmund Gwenn, a stout, bald, and twinkling soul, is the star of "Laburnum Grove," a sly and ingratiating star who upsets all theatrical and ethical tradition by making a criminal a happy, home-loving person who relishes his lawless profession, and comes to the end of the play without a sliver of punishment as reward for his misdeeds.

A Beloved Figure

Mr. Gwenn was born on September 6, 1875. Sixty years, many of them passed in the theater, have graced him with such persuasive charm that even persons in the audience to whom counterfeiting is repugnant react to him, and go home possessed of a glow which was not part of them when they entered the theater.

It is almost reasonable to think that the dispassionate ferrets of the Department of Justice would surrender to the warm simplicity and friendliness of a counterfeiter astute enough to arm himself with the personality of Mr. Gwenn.

Walter Connolly will be forty-seven on April 8. A beloved figure in the theater, only recently he added one more decisive triumph to his already impressive collection.

In a nation-wide popularity-poll of motion-picture players, he overwhelmingly defeated no less than a dozen beautiful young men whose renown, apparently, was founded on nothing more substantial than

(Continued on page 29)

The Ten Best Plays

(The plays in this list are the choice of this department, and are not necessarily the consensus. As more plays are produced the list will be revised. The order of listing is alphabetical, and has no relation to merit.)

"Accent on Youth," an amusing, deft tale of a May-December romance between a fifty-year-old dramatist and his comely young secretary. At the Plymouth Theater.

"Anything Goes," a brisk, impious musical comedy rout with Ethel Merman, William Gaxton, and Victor Moore as crooners and clowns. At the Alvin Theater.

"Awake and Sing!", a profoundly understanding and illuminating play of middle-class Jewish family life in the Bronx, with overtones of protest against these times. At the Belasco Theater.

"Escape Me Never," Elisabeth Bergner in a one-woman demonstration that magic and glamour are not completely lost to the theater, in a Margaret Kennedy play about the *Sangers.* At the Shubert Theater.

"Laburnum Grove," a gentle, fireside item dealing with a London suburbanite who becomes a lovable counterfeiter. Edmund Gwenn is excellent as the criminal. At the Masque Theater.

"Personal Appearance," an outrageous and uproarious arraignment of film stars who make personal-appearance tours. At Henry Miller's Theater.

"Post Road," a shrewd, determined comedy-melodrama, beginning as a hilarious country farce, and ending as a chilling kidnap-play. At the Ambassador Theater.

"The Children's Hour," affecting, sturdily honest play about a demoniac child who destroys two schoolmistresses with appalling falsehoods. At Maxine Elliot's Theater.

"The Old Maid," an engrossing and moving play of a mother who, unrecognized by her own child, must stand by and watch its rearing. Judith Anderson and Helen Menken are superb. At the Empire Theater.

"The Petrified Forest," Leslie Howard returns to the theater in a philosophical autopsy of this generation, brilliantly written and played. At the Broadhurst Theater.

W. B.

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Restoring the Theater's Vigor

If All the Drama's Workers Cooperate, Many Playhouses in the Hands of the Banks Can Reopen, Actor Insists

By Herbert Ranson

(Editor's Note.—*This is the second of two articles by Mr. Ranson, distinguished actor and power in theater administration, who proposes a cooperative plan through which the vigor of the theater may be restored and bitter unemployment relieved.*)

The workers of the theater must take the initiative in the conference plan to restore the theater. We can not rely only upon the producers. So far we have done virtually nothing to accomplish our own salvation, and yet the power is in our hands.

The unions must be approached. To workers, and this includes electricians, property-men, carpenters, musicians, actors, and every one connected with the working of the theater, it is plain. We must sit together, lay aside our individual demands, and cooperate in a plan for reopening theaters now in control of the banks.

It is not enough to reduce union wages. We must have plays, good plays, of which there are bales going begging for production. I think a group composed of Frank Gillmore, President of Actors' Equity Association, and the heads of the other unions, working with several eager and prospective actor-managers, could arrive at such a plan. It would require the willingness of the labor-unions to help, to cut down demands.

Suggests Reforms

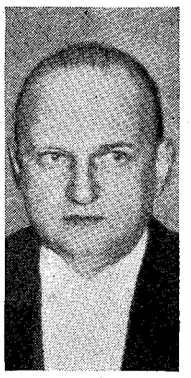
There is no point in the unions demanding such exorbitant wages that they crush the source from which those wages must come. Let the unions discriminate between worthy, sensible efforts, and pure mercantile production. And let them help the worth-while groups to the end that all may make money.

Let us have no more fly-by-night theater based on twin evils: one, the ability to pay actors two weeks' salary, and utterly no other background for production, and, two, the necessity of the backer, the "angel." "Angels" are getting scarcer. Many have been wofully swindled, most of them no longer have money.

There are a few who need no help from the outside, and who, when they produce a success, put the profits right back into the theater to pay for more productions, more employment. Katharine Cornell is such a manager; Brock Pemberton and Walter Hampden are others. Miss Cornell and Mr. Hampden are actor-managers. These three certainly should be encouraged to come along with us. And there are a few others.

Perhaps we can preserve the good of the commercial system with the best of the actor-manager system, and arrive at a foolproof, honest, and reliable plan. The actor is the mainspring of the theater, the dramatist comes next.

These are the units to be encouraged, and, if they are not soon encouraged, and cooperated with, there will be less strength in the theater than there is now. Neither can work alone. We require a concentration of our resources, material and mental, to bring prosperity out of the chaos.



Keystone

Acme

Brock Pemberton, *left*, and Maxwell Anderson

The American dramatist is in a sore position. He is a harassed man who is forced to be a gambler from beginning to end.

When he sits to write a play, he is gambling; it is a gamble that he will sell it, and, once sold, it is a gamble that it ever will be produced.

Once headed for production, it is a gamble that his play will reach public performance in the shape in which it was written. Too often it is mangled in rehearsal, with producer, friends of the producer, star, friends of the star, doormen, taxi-drivers, pullman-conductors, and a thousand others offering advice which too often is heeded.

The English theater protects its dramatists. Under the actor-manager system they have freedom, scope, and, indeed, amount practically to czars. It is presumed that a playwright knows what he meant when he wrote a play, and, consequently, his point of view is the most important in connection with that play.

The Dramatist's Position

A few American dramatists are free from this particular worry. Circumstance, mainly, has placed them in a position where their first works were not tampered with, and, as they rose to power, they became too important to abuse.

Eugene O'Neill started with intelligent amateurs, A. E. Thomas and George Middleton rose to fame in bygone times when authors received more consideration. Maxwell Anderson and Sam Behrman began with the Theater Guild, an organization started by actors.

Lastly, we must provide for the youth of this country. We must, in drama and art, feed the appetite of youth, and encourage it in the right direction. This is the notion of a brilliant editor, and it is mine, too. We must build the temples of art, create the forces of art, and keep them alive and real.

Lively Academy

Art Show Leaves Visitors Gasping —With Appreciation or Chagrin

The National Academy of Design celebrates its 110th annual exhibition, and its first year under the Presidency of Jonas Lie, with a show which has left visitors gasping —with both appreciation and chagrin. Younger artists, in the van of the movement for freer expression in art and breaking down of stiff traditions, look upon the latitude of the current exhibition as testimony to their strength.

Their elders, reared in the school which clings grimly to the creed that if art isn't classic, it isn't art, mumble to themselves, and predict sad things for the future. Mr. Lie, meanwhile, walks through the exhibition, and calls it good, good art, good showmanship, and good arrangement.

The fact is that the exhibition, which ends on April 9, has caused more excitement in art circles than anything the Academy has done in years. It is lively, it is definitely encouraging to the young insurgents, and it gives the public an opportunity to express itself.

The Old and the New

As it is, the conservatives are presented in the usual still-lifes, landscapes, and formalized portraits, while impressionism, photographic realism, and caricature receive just due. The startling innovation, the one which causes the most public comment, is Mr. Lie's own: recognition of architecture and mural-paintings.

Curiously, there was no dissent from within the Academy. When the exhibition was being collected, the items were submitted to the council, and, after discussion, passed. These include fifty-nine architectural and mural works, 290 paintings and sculptured pieces, 182 black and whites, etchings and dry-points.

The most discussed item in the show is Reginald Marsh's painting of a Coney Island boardwalk-scene, done boldly, realistically. Kenneth Hayes Miller also has received wide comment on his "In 14th Street," a dramatic interpretation of a crowd outside a department store.

Paul Manship, working in pale yellow marble, offers a life-size sculpture of a newborn baby, and calls it "Sarah Jane." Peter Blume still has most visitors guessing with "Parade," a canvas showing a laborer carrying a grinning suit of armor against a background of factories, pipes, signs, and a bulky, cylindrical object which might or might not be a glass tube, a tank, or, even, an ice-box.

The night before the public opening of the exhibition, Mr. Lie announced the election of fifteen new members to the Academy, one of them a woman. These are: Grant Wood, Harvey Hopkins Dunn, Edward Bruce, Louis Kromberg, Robert Phillipp, W. Lester Stevens, Maurice Sterne, John Scott Williams, and Everett Shinn, painters; Gaetano Cecere and Hilda Kristina Lascari, sculptors; Paul P. Cret and Arthur L. Harmon, architects, and George H. Wright and Donald Shaw McLaughlin, etchers.

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Connecticut Plans Its Tercentenary

The Anniversary of the Settlement of the State, Which Will Be Celebrated This Year, Will Be An Occasion of Major Interest to the Entire Country

By Charles J. Rohr

In the summer and autumn of 1935, Connecticut will celebrate the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the State, an occasion of major interest to the entire United States because here, it is generally conceded, was first established constitutional self-government based upon a written constitution.

The first settlement of Connecticut has been assigned by authoritative historians to each year between 1633 and 1636. This divergence of opinion is due to differences in the definition of the word "settlement." The Tercentenary Commission decided to celebrate the anniversary in 1935.

The Dutch, in 1633, were the first Europeans in Connecticut, establishing a temporary trading-post at what is now Hartford. The Dutch were followed within a few weeks by William Holmes and others from Plymouth, who established a trading-post a few miles above on the Connecticut River at the site of Windsor. The next year, a handful of settlers from Massachusetts Bay settled at Wethersfield, a third river town.

By 1635, the general migration of English settlers to Connecticut from several Massachusetts towns assured the permanency of these settlements. Together, the settlement of the three river towns has an integral connection with the origin of the State of Connecticut.

Settlers from Massachusetts came into Connecticut for various reasons, some lured by the deep rich soil of the Connecticut meadows, some by better opportunity for trade with the Indians, and some, perhaps, by the desire for fuller freedom of religion. But all presently joined in the practise of modern democratic government, later to give its principles to the world.

Commission's Work

The Tercentenary Commission of the State of Connecticut has been at work since 1930 formulating plans for the celebration. Numerous committees have been appointed to work up specific features. Hundreds of people are now serving on these committees.

The Commission feels that the most lasting contribution the anniversary celebration can make is to inculcate in the minds of youth an appreciation of the rich inheritance that is Connecticut's history. More than twenty thousand copies of two pamphlets for the schools have been prepared. One is historical, and the other gives an outline of material for particular study of Connecticut's history. Thousands of pupils in both the public and the private schools have been engaged in an intensive study of the history of the Colony and State.

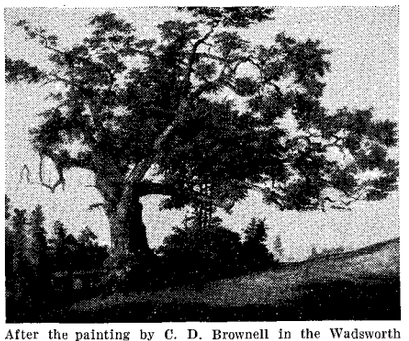
Drawn expressly for "The Pageant of America" by C. W. Jefferys. © Yale University Press. Released Through Courtesy of Consolidated News Features.

"Andros Demanding the Charter of Connecticut"

A number of exhibits are to be held in many Connecticut cities and towns during the summer and early fall of 1935. Colonial furniture, costumes, silver, glassware, textiles, implements, and works of art will be shown. Nearly every town has historic objects which will be put on display; and old houses, open to the public, are listed to show outstanding architecture.

A bill has passed the Congress of the United States for the issuance of a postage-stamp commemorative of the Tercentenary. The Congress has also authorized the coinage of a commemorative half-dollar. A permanent monument will be erected by public subscription, if the State Legislature will authorize it.

Through the many provisions of the elaborate program runs the theme of the Tercentenary celebration—the establishment of self-government under a written Constitution promulgated in the name of the people themselves. This is Connecticut's greatest contribution to the nation. The three river towns had established governments of their own, but feeling the need of united strength, as a result of the hostility of the Dutch and Indian neighbors, their representatives met in Hartford on January 14, 1639, and founded a popular government which was later to be recognized by Charles II in the Charter of 1662. It finally became the State government after the Revolution.



After the painting by C. D. Brownell in the Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, Connecticut. From "The Pageant of America." © Yale University Press. Released Through Courtesy of Consolidated News Features.

"The Charter Oak, 1857"

This constitutional government had its origin in the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, of 1639, which established a government "free from any power over and above the people themselves." Based on principles which are today recognized as the essence of democratic government, the Fundamental Orders furnished the model of free government, devised with the purpose of establishing and protecting the rights of all the people.

The principles which formed the foundation of the Fundamental Orders were all to be found in a famous sermon preached on May 31, 1638, by the Rev. Thomas Hooker, cofounder of Hartford.

Fundamental Orders

There was no reference in the sermon to any king, no sign of deference to any class, but everyone was to exercise his rights "according to the blessed will and law of God," and to hold himself responsible to God alone.

Seven months after Hooker's sermon, the Fathers of Connecticut met at Hartford, either in a popular assembly, or in a representative assembly, which is more probable, and drew up the instrument which we know as the Fundamental Orders, the document which Fiske called "the first written Constitution known to history that created a government." The underlying principles of the Fundamental Orders were Hooker's, but the actual phraseology was largely the work of Roger Ludlow, famous jurist.

Interest in Connecticut's Tercentenary is already nation-wide. Hundreds of letters have been received from people throughout the country asking for details of the program, and giving or requesting information concerning families and old homes here. It is expected that Connecticut will be host to thousands whose ancestors took part in the founding of the Commonwealth.

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross extends a hearty welcome to the visitors who will aid in the celebration and says that much will be done to make their visit pleasant, and to give them a true picture of Connecticut.

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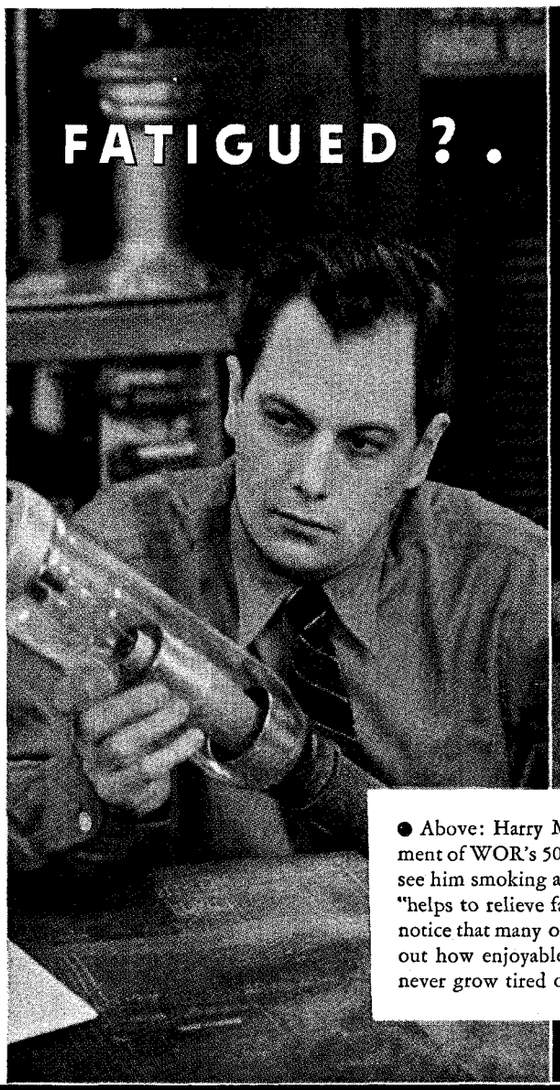

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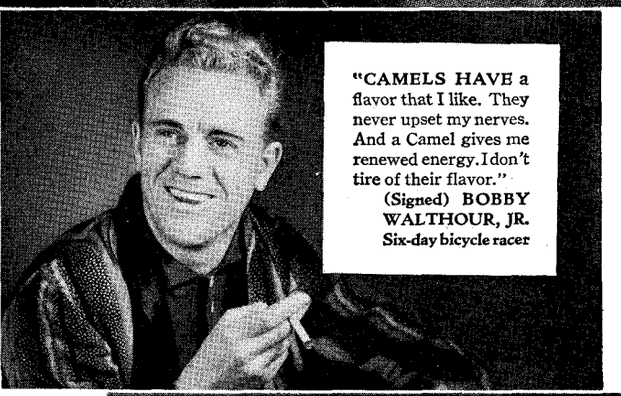

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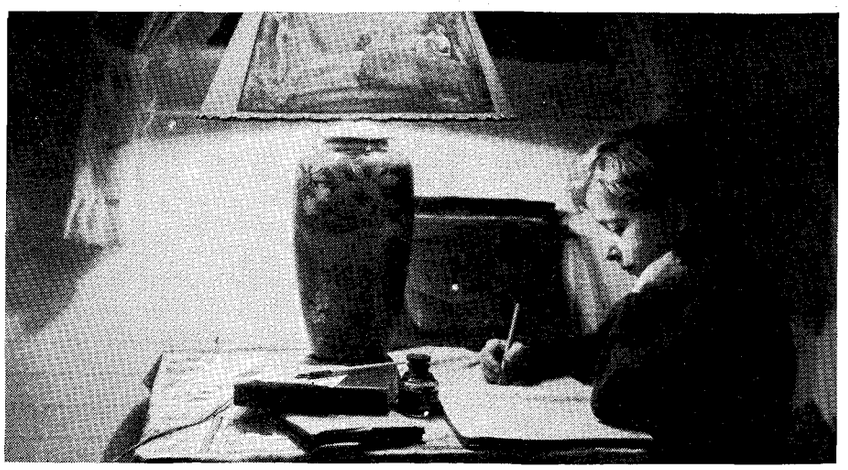
A School That Requires No Home-Work

Since the New Deal for Pupils Went Into Effect at Bangs, Texas, Failures Have Almost Vanished From the Records, While Tired Parents No Longer Have to Be Tutors

By Arthur L. Maberry



Keystone

Tired parents often object to teaching fatigued pupils their lessons at night

The public schools of the little town of Bangs, Texas, no longer are places where teachers listen to pupils recite lessons which have been taught them by their parents at night. Home-study and the conventional study-hall are gone, and in their places are classrooms which have taken on the appearance of workshops or laboratories, and a library that is a recreational reading-room.

My experience with the time-worn method by which the teacher has the pupils just long enough in one period to quiz them on the present assignment, make an advanced assignment, and to insist that all pupils must do more home-work in order to make passing grades, convinced me that public-school children, as well as adult citizens of the United States, needed a new deal.

Conversations with parents and teachers caused me to wonder why the school could not efficiently do a day's work in a day. Tired parents often objected to having to teach fatigued pupils their lessons at night. Teachers continually complained that their pupils were not doing enough home-study to make passing grades.

Practical Program

Consequently, at the opening of school last year I put into operation in my school a more practical program of studies and a new schedule of lengthened class-periods. The new school-day begins at eight-forty in the morning and has three seventy-minute class-periods before the lunch-period, from twelve-ten to one o'clock, two afternoon class-periods of seventy minutes each, and one extracurricular activities period, which ends with the school-day at four-twenty in the afternoon.

Each pupil has ample time for four classes, which are an average pupil-load, one recreational-reading period in the library, and a period for athletics and club-work.

All of the school's materials pertaining to the various subjects have been placed in the classrooms where those particular subjects are taught. For example, the history-room contains all pictures, maps, charts, globes, reference-books, pictured teaching-units, and other materials relating to history.

This arrangement helps in creating an environment conducive to learning, and, at the same time, places the materials where they are actually used in class-work. The text-books and the pupils' study guide-books also are kept on file in the rooms where they are used.

A Definite Plan

The pupils are requested to leave all of their working materials in the rooms at the close of each class-period, and they are permitted to remove their materials for further study only in cases of necessity. When a pupil has been absent from school, or if he is unusually slow, he is permitted to do some work outside of school, occasionally, if he insists upon doing so, but, in those cases, he has a definite plan.

All teaching is done on the unit plan, each unit requiring from one to three weeks of actual teaching and studying. The teacher, in presenting the unit to the class for the first time, seeks to arouse the children's interest in further investigation. She then gives to each pupil study-guide sheets which have been copied by a duplicating-machine from master copies, which have been worked out by the teacher, or have been taken from a master work-book.

These guide-sheets are made up of questions, problems to be solved, statements to be completed, topics for discussion, outline maps to be filled in, or whatever other work is needed to direct the students in their study. Before actual work begins, the teacher acquaints the pupils with materials to be used.

Then, all of the pupils begin work under the teacher's systematic supervision and skilful guidance.

The teacher moves quietly about the room assisting pupils in finding easier and shorter ways of gaining information from the materials; which they are free to use at will.

Thus, most of the teacher's time is spent in teaching the pupils how to study efficiently so that the child saves a great deal of wasted effort and energy.

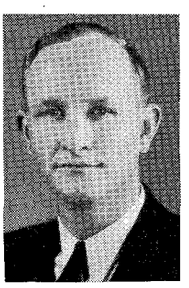
Relaxation from the intensive study is offered each period by means of a lively discussion of the information accumulated by the various pupils. These discussions always are interesting, because every pupil eagerly and intelligently makes his contribution.

It is surprizing how much more interest the students take in a discussion when they have something to say, rather than have to say something.

Original Work

The teaching, guiding, discussing, and learning continues until all of the pupils have completed the minimum requirements of the unit. The pupils who have worked more rapidly have by this time done much extra project-work on the unit; such as sketching, drawing, modeling, painting, carving, working up reports and themes on topics of particular interest to them, and any other original work that they may like to do.

When all of the pupils have finished the minimum requirements of the unit, and a thorough review has been completed, a test is given. Those who have failed to master the required minimum are retaught those things that they failed to learn during the first teaching.



Arthur L. Maberry

Several months of extraordinarily successful work have been completed since this new deal for pupils went into effect in Bangs Public Schools.

Failures have almost disappeared from our records. The children are studying contentedly, even happily, because they always understand thoroughly the assignments and know exactly what they are expected to learn.

Even tho there are numerous improvements yet to be made on the plan, it is very popular with parents, pupils, and teachers.

The children are truly emancipated from a serious labor evil; they are free to spend each evening with their parents in whatever recreation they may choose.

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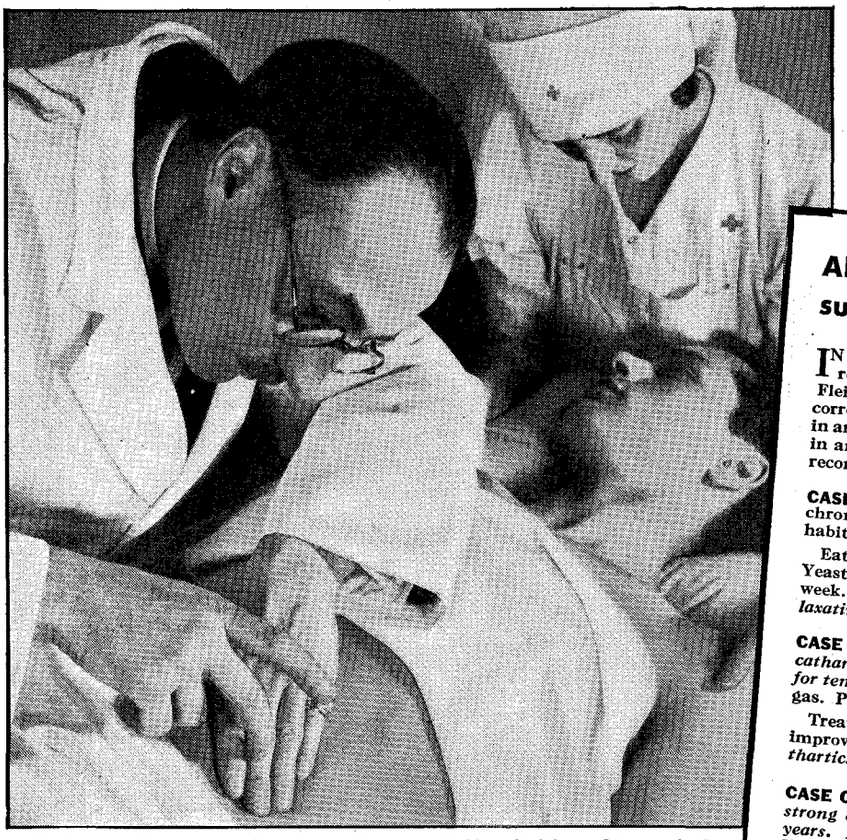

Patients in clinics everywhere are getting remarkable relief from this new food.

DR. ALBAN GIRAULT (at left), lately chief of clinic of Paris Faculty of Medicine, says: "It is almost unbelievable how well this new fresh yeast works. Instead of acting harshly as cathartics do, it stimulates secretion of digestive juices and restores bowel action naturally . . . *a notable discovery.*"

Almost unheard of, these results in a noted U.S. hospital:

IN HOSPITALS in this country, astonishing results are being obtained with the new Fleischmann's Yeast: 93% of constipation cases corrected in one clinic; 83% of indigestion cases in another; 89% of skin cases of digestive origin in another . . . Typical cases from the actual records of one noted hospital follow:—

CASE OF T. E. MAN. AGE 30. Suffered from chronic constipation. Used strong cathartics habitually. Tongue coated.

Eating three cakes of the new Fleischmann's Yeast daily gave improvement by end of first week. *Easier bowel movements daily without laxatives.* Felt better.

CASE OF K. M. MAN. AGE 62. *Had used strong cathartics and enemas for chronic constipation for ten years.* Complained of discomfort from gas. Pale, weak. Was on a special diet.

Treatment with Fleischmann's new Yeast improved digestion. *Patient discontinued cathartics and enemas—has normal movements.*

CASE OF K. Q. WOMAN. AGE 51. *Had used strong cathartics for chronic constipation for years.* Appetite poor. Frequent headaches. Very nervous.

After eating Fleischmann's new Yeast, appetite improved. *After one week, had daily evacuations without cathartics.* Feels well. Headaches and nervousness relieved.

Completely corrected by this new discovery...chronic

CASES OF CONSTIPATION

A new food supplies "Protective Substances" your stomach and bowels need to work right. No other food, even fruits and vegetables, supplies enough of them!

HOSPITALS are now correcting even stubborn cases of constipation—simply by adding *one food* to the diet!

For some time it has been known that "protective substances" were needed in the diet for the stomach and bowels to work properly. When these "protective substances" are undersupplied—digestion slows up, people become constipated.

Ordinary foods—even fruits and green vegetables—do not supply enough of these substances.

But *one food* now supplies them in abundance. This food is the new Fleischmann's Yeast—their *richest source!*

The new Fleischmann's Yeast builds up a healthier condition of the intestinal tract. It starts an increased flow of digestive juices. It tones and strengthens nerves and muscles all through your intestines.

Begin to eat the new Fleischmann's Yeast. Eat it regularly—don't stop when you begin to feel better, but go on eating it! Follow the rules *below*. Digestion improves. Bowels work better. The skin clears. Energy increases.

Eat three cakes of the new Fleischmann's fresh Yeast each day. People vary in the amount they need—some eat 4, 5 or even 6 cakes a day, although 3 cakes daily is usually enough. A little experimenting will show you just the amount *you* need.

Eat it just plain, or dissolved in ½ glassful of water . . . or in milk, fruit juices or fountain drinks. Many like it spread on a cracker.

Eat it one-half hour before each meal. This gives it a chance to start your digestive juices flowing before *other* food enters your stomach.

If you're taking cathartics, discontinue them gradually (not all at once). As the new Fleischmann's Yeast strengthens your digestive system, you can stop using laxatives and cathartics entirely.

You can get the new Fleischmann's Yeast at grocers, soda fountains and restaurants—in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label.

THE NEW FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST is a food—not a medicine. Eaten daily, it can give you complete bowel regularity . . . (This new Fleischmann's Yeast is as good as ever for baking.)

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION:

In recent tests, Fleischmann's new Yeast increased peptic activity up to 30%; speeded up stomach's "emptying time" 34%; increased gastric secretion and motility measurably.

The most important substance in this new yeast resembles a *digestive hormone.* It also supplies *four vitamins:* Vitamin A, for the health of epithelial tissue, B for proper nerve functioning, G for growth, and D to aid in the assimilation of lime.

Constipation may be serious, especially if due to an organic disorder. To be sure, see a doctor.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

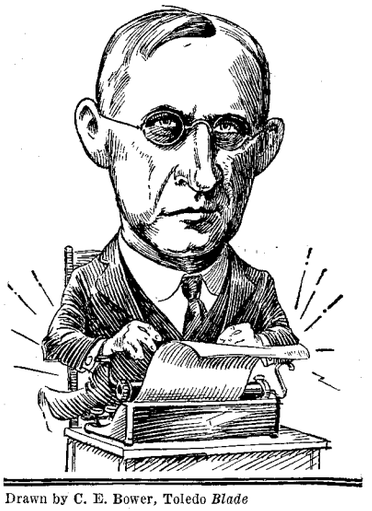
Mrs. George Gellhorn of St. Louis is Chairman of a special committee appointed by the National League of Women Voters to carry on a two-year campaign for better-trained personnel in government service and for reorganization of antiquated tax systems. She has been a leader in the League from its birth in 1919. Since woman suffrage campaign days, when she was a director of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Gellhorn has been conspicuous in movements to eliminate child labor, get out the vote, improve educational facilities, better election laws, and promote world peace. A graduate of Bryn Mawr College, she is active in civic affairs in her own community, being a member of the Board of Children's Guardians of St. Louis.

Ernest Hutcheson, celebrated pianist and Dean of the Juilliard Graduate School of Music, is scheduled to play still another part in the musical history of America under the new plan offered by the Juilliard Foundation to preserve the Metropolitan Opera. The plan provides that Mr. Hutcheson be one of a directorate of three to represent the Foundation in the Metropolitan Opera Association. Hutcheson has played the piano from babyhood. He gave a series of concerts in his native Australia at the age of five. Dean of the Juilliard School since 1927, he has been a great influence in encouraging American musicians and music. He is married and has two children.

Stuart Scheftel is President and Publisher of ***Young America,*** a national news-weekly for youth. Black-haired, dark-eyed and twenty-four years old, he was educated at St. Bernard's, New York, and Aiken, South Carolina. While at Christ Church College, Oxford, he won the Boys' Golf Championship of England in 1928, and with his brother was a member of the Oxford Golf Team. In Europe for ten years, he returned to America three years ago, got a job on the New York ***Times,*** was a copy-boy, worked in the "morgue," and reported for a year. Believing that his idea had a good field, he left ***The Times*** and started ***Young America,*** whose first issue is off the press, edited for young people under sixteen years of age; but ***Young America*** will not write down to them.

Columnists

As They See Themselves



Drawn by C. E. Bower, Toledo *Blade*

Jack Warwick—Born in a log house—seventh child of Anglo-American parents—in Marion County, Ohio. At age of nine broke colts to saddle and bridle. Never had the disadvantages of a college education. From school to hay-press, to printing-press. Five-year apprenticeship made a journeyman of me. Went around and contracted nostalgia in Kansas. Returned to Ohio and joined Warren G. Harding in administering oxygen to the Marion ***Star.*** It took. Parenthetically—the Harding friendship, which had budded in early school-days, has flowered into a beautiful memory. In Marion I acquired the habit of writing paragraphs. Have never had enough will-power to break it. It has clung to me through thirty years with the Toledo ***Blade.*** My favorite philosophy: "Know thyself." Makes me feel like a stranger. We have two sons, one daughter, and the thrill of six grandchildren.

Oscar L. Richard, eighty-year-old New York broker, last week celebrated sixty-three years of championship and exhibition skating by participating in the International Figure Skating Carnival at Madison Square Garden. He has been an outstanding contestant since 1872, when he won first prize. Last year, at St. Moritz, Switzerland, he received the trophy for a skating waltz. A well-built man at eighty, with thick white hair and a Vandyke, Mr. Richard still loves to skate, and also plays golf. He is a life-member of the New York Athletic Club, and has three sons, all of whom are proficient in athletics.

Keystone

Paul J. Kvale, Farmer-Laborite Representative from Minnesota, is Chairman of the newly-formed group of "rebels" in the House. Not quite thirty-nine years old, a War veteran and an ex-reporter, he has been a Member of the House since his election in 1929 to fill the unexpired term of his father. Affable, blue-eyed, large-boned, six feet tall, he was a gay and light-hearted favorite with the secretaries and newspaper men on Capitol Hill before he became a Congressman. But now he takes his job seriously, and as a member of the policy committee of this group of House liberals he will have a say in their attempt to unify their forces behind a common front, swinging Right and Left Wings further apart to embarrass a troubled Administration.

© Underwood

Rufus King is chronicler of the exploits of that extraordinary man, *Lieutenant of Detectives Valcour* of the New York City Police. A forty-two-year-old native New Yorker, Mr. King was graduated from Yale in 1914, served on the Mexican Border with the élite, hard-riding Squadron A, New York National Guard; in the War as an artillery-officer. He has been cited for holding the line in the Bois de Sachet. Since then he has been radio operator on freighters, tankers, fruit-ships; helped salvage a ship off Pernambuco, has been a beach-comber on the Buenos Aires water-front, served in the Marine Division of the New York City Police. His first mystery-novel was published in 1927, his latest, "Profile of a Murder," will be put on sale next week by Harcourt, Brace and Company.

What's the Name, Please?

Kvale — Minnesota's Congressman (see this page) — "pronounced *qually,* rimes with *golly.*"

Bowes — radio impresario — not *boughs,* but *beaus;* rimes with *shows.*

Repplier — essayist—Americanized to *rep'pleer.*

Fresnay—now playing *"Noah"* (p. 19)—pronounced as if spelled *fray-nay.*

Janssen — American conductor and composer—not *yan* nor *yahn,* but jan (as in *janitor*); *jan'sen.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

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Current Poetry

Unsolicited contributions to this department will not be returned. Unpublished poetry is not acceptable

NOT IN RUSSIA

By Witter Bynner

You have a five-year plan, but I, dear sirs,
Have my own plan in common with most men;
And every one of us, unless he errs,
Knows his own plan for three score years and ten.

I have made mine intimate with my own hands,
Bought it and paid for it with living love.
Leave me alone, then, give me no commands
That only dispossess me and disprove.

Show to me happier handiwork than mine,
Show me a heart made more content by toil—
If so, I fold my hands beneath a vine
And plant my fallen head below the soil.

Break up my hedges into tenements,
Dispose my iris into neighborhood—
And then, with all the rations and the rents,
Find out if others' labor is as good.

Find out if any man will be denied
The right to be his own proprietor,
The private need to linger with his pride,
Whether his pride be little or be more.

Give me a year to watch a poppy grow,
If I can earn that year and nurse the seed;
But ask me nothing that I do not know,
Nor bid me plant more cabbage than I need.

—*The Commonweal, New York.*

PRAYER FOR SIMPLE PEOPLE

By Margaret Widdemer

Give us an old Eden, Lord!
Let us slip beneath a sword,
Michael's sabre—not more tall
Than an old sword on our wall,

Let the Tree of Life weigh bright
With such apples as we might
Once have gathered, lifted high
By dear arms that since must die;

Be God's rivers clear and brown
As old brooks we wandered down,
Fields of Eden made more sweet
By remembered grass and wheat!

Thought and dream and image made
All this world of form and shade;
Let our dreams, our hungers, then
Build that young kind heaven again—

We have gone, Lord, day by day
Your old simple, plodding, way;
Duty, courage, gallantry—
At the end, Lord, let there be
Such a Heaven for such as we.

—*Voices, New York.*

SONG AT DUSK

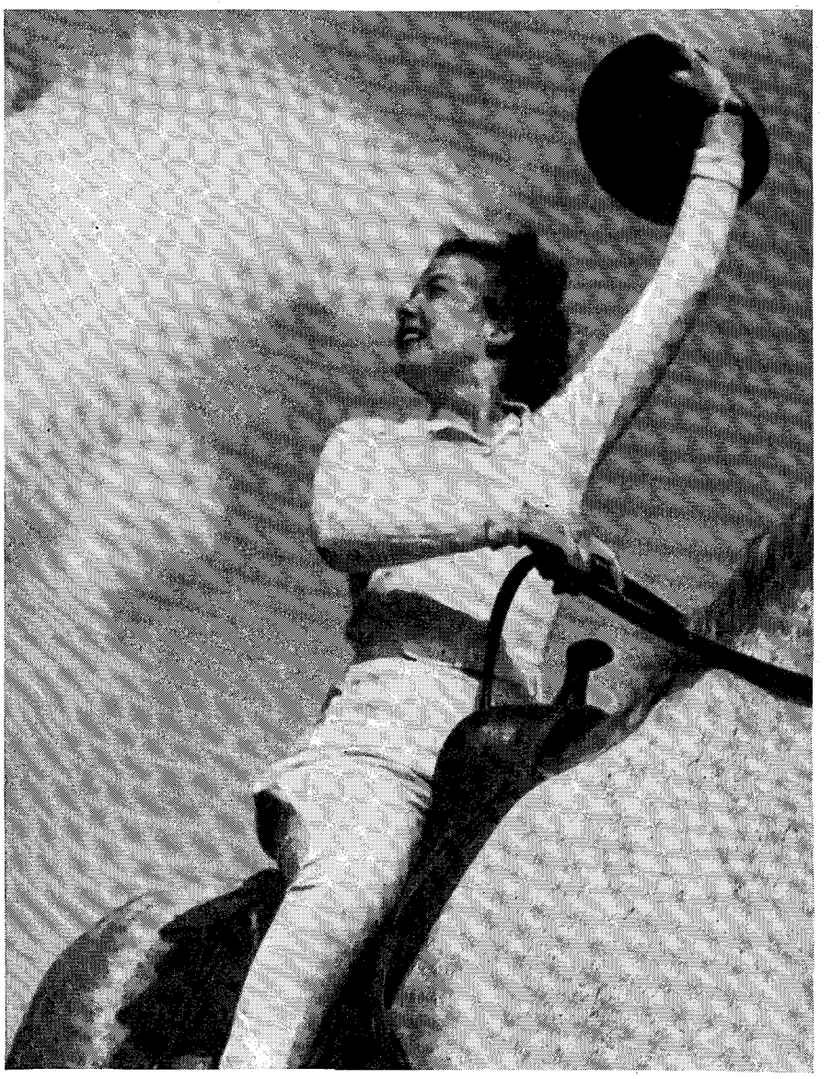
By Susan Myra Gregory

Now in the west a great star burns
Above the gently curving hill—
Now lover's step to lover turns,
Following the feet of beauty still.
Now in the purple bell the bee
Dreams between amber dusk and dawn—
Pale buds unfold ecstatically,
Pale shadows glimmer and are gone.

Waken the wings of night, and wake
Whispers of shining silences.
Faint unseen petals stir and shake
Intoxicating essences
Upon the hour . . . Swifter the wing—
Warmer the star above the hill . . .
And love seeks lover, following
The silver feet of beauty still.

—*Spirit, New York.*

Do you like to "let loose"?



Are there times when you like to "do things in a big way"? When you like to shake off the dust, and have your fun in big measures? Those days are tailor-made for Spud! For Spud's the cigarette that took all the limits off smoking pleasure—by taking the taste-spoiling *heat* out of smoke. You can smoke Spuds without keeping count—and still count on having a fresh, clean mouth.

CORK TIP or PLAIN

SPUD
MENTHOL-COOLED
CIGARETTES
15¢ FOR 20
(20c IN CANADA)

THE AXTON-FISHER TOBACCO COMPANY, INCORPORATED, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

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"FOR THE OPPOSITE REASON"

Writes Mr. W. T. Bradford of Portland, Maine

64 Grant Street
Portland, Maine
December 14, 1934

Larus & Bro. Co.
Richmond, Virginia

Gentlemen:

You say return the enclosed slip if one has any fault to find. I trust you will not object to my returning it for the opposite reason. This is my 76th birthday and I have used Edgeworth Tobacco for a long time; in fact, I can't use any other. After trying other kinds I have to come back to Edgeworth to get the result I want. I don't think it's me wholly, but the splendid product that you are producing.

Sincerely,
W. T. Bradford

MR. BRADFORD is not the first to return the little blue slip we place in Edgeworth Smoking Tobacco, with such a comment. People say, "Why put those slips in—Edgeworth is always good." We make sure that every tin is the finest pipe tobacco we know how to make.

But we do not forget that we started selling Edgeworth on a satisfaction guaranteed basis—and intend to sell it always on that basis.

Buy a tin today. Spend a happy hour with its long-burning, cool fragrance—and you will agree with the millions of satisfied Edgeworth smokers. Larus & Brother Co., Richmond, Virginia. Tobacconists since 1877.

On your radio, tune in WRVA, the Edgeworth Tobacco Station, 1110 Kilocycles

On the Current Screen

The most heart-warming comedy of the season has been made from Harry Leon Wilson's celebrated **"Ruggles of Red Gap" (AAAA*)**. Not only is it vastly and richly amusing in its account of the English man servant, who became valet to an American cattleman and learned the pioneer virtues, but there is about it a sympathetic and even patriotic quality which is touching.

©1935, Paramount Productions, Inc.

Left to right, Mary Boland, Charles Ruggles, Charles Laughton, Lucien Littlefield, and Leota Lorraine in "Ruggles of Red Gap"

Ruggles's astonishment and frequent consternation when faced with the rough-and-ready gusto of the 1908 frontier is delightful comedy, but *Ruggles's* discovery of the democratic spirit, and his development of his own manhood, make for really moving and poignant drama.

When told that the climax of the film consists simply of the Englishman's quiet recital of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, one may not be altogether prepared for the discovery that it makes for a memorable and stirring dramatic power, as well as excellent patriotism.

Memorable Scenes

So handsomely does Charles Laughton recite that superb speech that the scene becomes something not to be forgotten. No longer can critics say that the audible photoplay does not offer memorable scenes.

Mr. Laughton's cinema past, which has consisted of playing pathological villains of one kind or another, leaves no trace on his performance of the perfect man servant, who becomes a man.

This excellent English actor, whose work as the marital-minded monarch in "The Private Life of Henry VIII" and the domineering father in "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" attracted so much attention, provides a portrayal which is mellow, straightforward, and, when humor is required, hilarious. It probably is the best characterization he yet has brought to the screen.

The supporting cast is excellent. In the comparatively small part of the debonair lord who loses *Ruggles* to the cattleman in a poker-game, Roland Young is a characteristic delight.

The cattleman is amiably interpreted by Charles Ruggles, while Mary Boland is satisfactory as his foolish wife.

ZaSu Pitts and Lucien Littlefield help in smaller rôles. In fact, it seems that only the character of the hearty old dowager, *Ma Pettingill,* is neglected in the film, and that is the fault of subordination in the story, not ineffectiveness in the playing. The direction of Leo McCarey is admirable.

• • •

"Roberta" (AAA*) — The excellent Jerome Kern score is helpful to this handsome and elaborate film-version of last year's successful stage musical show, but it is the superb and matchless dancing of Fred Astaire which makes the picture worthy of attention and applause. The plot is inclined to get in the way.

Based on a novel by Alice Duer Miller, it tells of a young American football-star who inherits a fashionable tailor-shop in Paris, then falls in love with a Russian princess. It takes its plot rather seriously.

Mr. Astaire never has been in better form, and his attractive partner, Ginger Rogers, is of vast assistance. Irene Dunne as the princess, Claire Dodd as the villainness, and Helen Westley in what turns out to be the title rôle add to the effectiveness of the show.

• • •

"All the King's Horses" (AA)—An amiable and unimportant musical film based on the idea that a king and a commoner may look alike, and that the commoner may pose as the king, and, perhaps, even fall in love with the queen. Anyway, these dual rôles seem to delight the actors who play them. Carl Brisson and Mary Ellis take the leads.

• • •

"Enchanted April"—The old story about the winning back of an errant husband by a wise wife is managed in a way which reflects little credit on "Elizabeth," who wrote the novel. Ann Harding is the wife, Reginald Owen supplies the best comedy.

• • •

"Living on Velvet"—Kay Francis, Warren William, and George Brent in an antic little triangle drama. ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
*The House of Rothschild, *You're Telling Me, The Barretts of Wimpole Street, The Merry Widow, *The Lives of a Bengal Lancer, *David Copperfield, *Ruggles of Red Gap.	*It's a Gift, *Clive of India, The Good Fairy, *The Secret Bride, *The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Sequoia, *One More Spring, The Whole Town's Talking, *Murder on a Honeymoon, *Roberta.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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Charm Begins at Forty

Four Actors Establish That Poise Is Engaging to Audiences

(Continued from page 19)

the fact that they had capital chins, and could bring a catnip quality to the screen.

Motion-picture audiences, evidently, have tired of grimacing young heroes and are beginning to appreciate the value of solid acting.

Mr. Connolly, temporarily lent to the theater, is playing in "The Bishop Misbehaves," a down-light piece of theatrical foolery describing a Bishop whose hobby is detective-work. He discovers a robbery, solves its mystery, confronts the thieves, and restores one of them to his sweetheart without the intervention of a long jail-sentence.

The play revolves around Mr. Connolly, the play is Mr. Connolly. Without him it would blow apart at the first puff of audience incredulity. His skill, his resource, and his very definite charm, dissolve audience-opposition to the play's fluffiness.

Appealing Performance

The fourth is Pierre Fresnay, a French player. He also is the youngest. He is just past forty. He is making of the rôle of *Noah*, in the play of the same name, one of the most appealing characterizations of the season. The play is somewhat in the manner of "The Green Pastures," a colloquial, simple approach to a great and holy story.

Noah, in the care of Mr. Fresnay, is a shambling, friendly, occasionally credulous, old fellow possessed of an abiding faith. This faith is not one of prayer on knees, of long meditation, and unshatterable confidence.

Rather, it is a faith which expresses itself in the shape which faith in a true friend takes. It is there, it exists, it requires neither demonstration nor gesture.

All of the arts of acting are encompassed in the Fresnay performance: voice, gesture, timing, facial expression and the proper reliance on silences. It is a performance which ought not to be missed for its like is, unfortunately, rare in the theater.

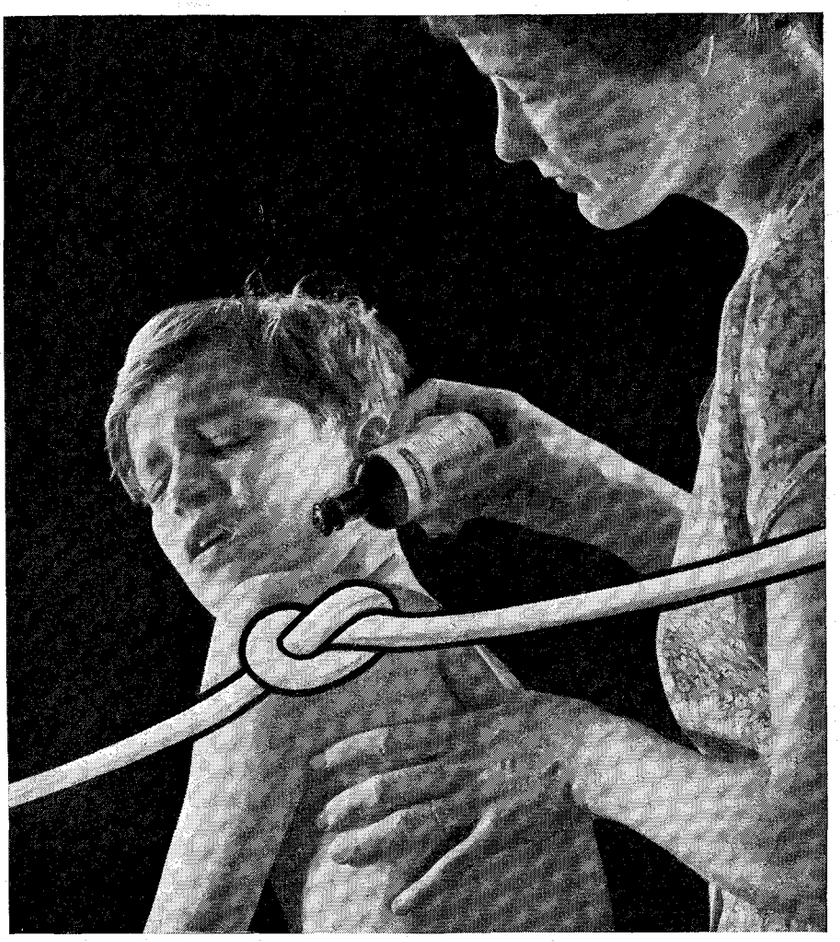
Pivot of the Play

Each of these, of course, is the core of his play. He is the pivot upon which the play turns, and there is upon him, therefore, the necessity of being more than impeccable in the rôle. The whole success of each performance of the play is an obligation he must meet.

The plot, the other players, vary as he varies. It is an obligation few younger actors would seek, or, once harnessed to, could meet so apparently effortlessly and casually.

The charm of these four lies in the grace which the years have brought them.

There are, of course, other players who could have taken the four rôles and, in a workmanlike way, carried them through. Casting over the whole list of actors in this country and in England, not one alternate has the conspicuous combination of virtues and rightness which illuminate these.



RUB AWAY THAT KNOT OF PAIN

... with soothing, comforting Absorbine Jr.

It's so quick, so easy, so pleasant to get quick relief from aching pains in the muscles of your shoulder, arm, neck, back or legs—if you follow this simple treatment.

Just pour a little Absorbine Jr. in the palm of your hand, and rub, knead, massage it deep down into those pain-knotted tissues.

Its glowing warmth seems to penetrate right down to the heart of the congestion—you can feel cramped muscles begin to relax . . . Then comes a delicious soothing coolness—and the "knot of pain" fades away!

Athletes, trainers and coaches have known and praised Absorbine Jr. for over forty years. Try it and you'll know why! It brings quick relief . . . whether that pain is caused by over-exercise, sprain, or other accident . . . or just by "the weather."

Why don't you get a bottle today? $1.25 at all druggists. It's really thrifty to use Absorbine Jr. because it takes so little to bring relief. If you want to try a sample free—write to W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Massachusetts.

ABSORBINE JR.

Relieves sore muscles, muscular aches, bruises, sprains, sleeplessness, Athlete's Foot

RUB AWAY THAT KNOT OF PAIN

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Softer . . . softer . . . miraculously softer . . . because "spring-felting" in the *new* CIRCLE TREAD design interweaves the hair into a cushion of tiny springs that offer greater resilience than ever before! Walk on it *once* and you'll want CIRCLE TREAD OZITE to make every rug feel *priceless*—and even old rugs seem new!

CIRCLE TREAD OZITE is permanently *moth-proofed; "Ozonized"* to prevent "stockyards smell" felted to burlap with *adhesive center* to prevent lumping.

Three Weights of Circle Tread Ozite bring it within every budget—identified by Gold Tape (heavy); Silver Tape (medium); and Orange Tape (light). Look for the name in the fabric. Genuine Ozite is *guaranteed* to satisfy. Sold everywhere.

GUARANTEED as advertised in Good Housekeeping Magazine

CIRCLE TREAD Ozite REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
RUG CUSHION
There is only one Ozite—Look for this trade-mark

CLINTON CARPET COMPANY
Merchandise Mart, Chicago
Please send me a FREE sample of new Circle Tread Ozite and your free booklet, "Useful Facts About Care of Rugs and Carpets." (LD335)

Name.....

Address.....

City.....*State*.....

Among the Outstanding Books

Peace and the Plain Man. By Norman Angell. (New York: Harper and Brothers; $2.50.)

The winner of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1933 attacks, in his latest book, the present-day "peace" policies both of his own country and of the United States. Isolation, he insists, makes for war rather than peace.

The Author

Sir Norman Angell is the post-War era's first internationalist. Educated at a French lycée and Geneva University, he has ranched, prospected, and farmed in the Far Western United States. Returning to England, 1898, he entered newspaper work, and was appointed General Manager of *The Daily Mail's* Continental Edition in 1905, but left when too much book-writing interfered with his duties.

Born Ralph Norman Angell Lane on December 26, 1874, he lives on his own island in a house built mostly by himself; sails as often—and as dangerously—as possible.

More money comes to him from lectures than writing. Short, pale, sandy-haired, puckish, brilliant, his pen has given him a prestige to "rank among the greatest of our pamphleteers perhaps the greatest since Swift."

"Isolation plus competitive armament is impossible," Norman Angell says. "Still is the conviction sincere, profound, unquestioned, that if we ourselves refrain from attacking other nations, we can not possibly be charged with responsibility for war, even tho we demand as the condition of our defense national forces 'second to none'; still do our public fail to see that such a demand is an obvious violation of elementary right, since it denies to some other the very means of self-preservation we demand for ourselves . . . that such demands, however peaceful the intention behind them, must in the end provoke war."

Pacifist and militarist alike, in Norman Angell's view, refuse to face the simple facts of the world situation. The pacifist too often ignores the real danger of war; the militarist, insisting upon the inevitability of war, refuses to consider what makes some wars inevitable and others not.

Disease, too, is inevitable, he points out; but some diseases—plague, cholera, leprosy—have been virtually wiped out. Western medicine has progressed precisely because, without hoping to destroy all disease, the doctors have refused the rôle of pessimistic fatalists, and have done what they could.

Nor does Norman Angell believe that war will be easy to wipe out. The chief cause of war, in his view, is muddy thinking. Tho a member of the British Labor Party, he is not sure that the advent of socialism would infallibly prevent war, or that it is hopeless to attempt to check war while capitalism prevails.

He does not believe, with George Seldes, that "fifty munitions manufacturers" make the world's wars.

"So long as we take the line that 'the People' (*i.e.*, we ourselves) are innocent of error, then we might hang every war-profiteer in existence, and find, on the morrow, human society as helplessly as ever in the grip of some new folly, stimulated by a new group interested in exploiting it."

No nation, to-day, is ready to renounce national defense. A few pacifists talk "non-resistance," but no large nation even has considered the policy.

The one real question which common men and political leaders must face, therefore, is, as the Nobel prize-winner sees it, whether the nations will continue their ineffective policy of individual defense, or adopt a collective system.

Isolation, freedom from pledges, is no guaranty of safety. "Most of the twenty-two nations that entered the World War were free from any commitment to do so."

Peace Is Not Enough

Finally, according to Mr. Angell, peace is no longer enough. "The prevention of war has suddenly become supremely important not so much because of what happens in war, but because of what happens in peace as the result of preparation for war. Under the system of competitive arming the purpose of society is turned from the ends of welfare to the ends of military victory. In the stress of that competition we forget the purpose for which society was created. The kind of nation that can best win wars is the kind of nation that has sacrificed both freedom and welfare. What we do about the war problem will determine the kind of world in which men are to live and the kind of men that are to live in it."

It was a pamphlet, "The Great Illusion," later expanded into a book, which, twenty-seven years ago, first brought Norman Angell world fame.

He then argued that war did not pay, a position then regarded as silly, which the world has since accepted. Will he live long enough to see his view become general?

Worth Reading

Provence. By Ford Madox Ford. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Company; $3.) Written with sunlit affection by a master of English prose.

China Magnificent. By Dagny Carter. (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock—a John Day book; $4.) Seeing China through Chinese art.

Elinor Wylie. By Nancy Hoyt. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company; $2.50.) The intimate and very feminine recollections of a seventeen-years-younger sister.

Strange Destiny. By A. Mervyn Davies. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons; $5.) A biography of Warren Hastings.

Pylon. By William Faulkner. (New York: Smith & Haas; $2.50.) An eerie novel of itinerant aviators.

Cast Down the Laurel. By Arnold Gingrich. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf; $2.50.) A sophisticated and ingenious tale of love and the artistic temperament.

The Monkeys Have No Tails in Zamboanga. By Capt. S. St. P. Meek. (New York: William Morrow & Company; $2.) Tall Army tales from Mindanao.

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Public-Service School

College Men Studying Government Activities at First Hand

Definite training for public service has long been part of the educational program of Turkey, Siam, Persia, and China. In China, where for centuries only classical scholars could hold government positions, the Central Political Science College prepares apprentices for government service. Italy is contemplating such a training-school. Local experiments leading to municipal and State work have been made in Kalamazoo, Cincinnati, and Los Angeles.

Now the National Institution of Public Affairs, a non-partizan, non-profit-making organization has embarked on such a venture in cooperation with the Federal Government. Fifty-four college students and graduates are engaging in a three-months' study of government activities from the vantage-point of desks in the various government agencies in Washington.

Institution Personnel

The privately-financed National Institution was organized last year with Louis Brownlow of Chicago, Eugene Meyer, former Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and William E. Sweet, former Governor of Colorado, as Trustees. The Advisory Board includes Dr. Mary E. Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College; Meta Glass, President of Sweet Briar College; John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire; Edward A. Filene, Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, the Rev. Edmund A. Walsh, Maj. John S. Cohen, and Dr. Charles W. Flint.

Its Educational Committee is headed by Dr. Arnold B. Hall of Brookings Institution; Robert H. Marcus is Chairman of the Student Advisory Committee, with Dr. Frederick M. Davenport as General Chairman of the organization, and Otis T. Wingo, Jr., as Executive Secretary.

The fifty-four students in Washington were the first to be chosen from a list of more than 300 applicants from all parts of the country. More will be chosen later as the year-round program gets under way. Appointments are made on a scholarship basis, ranging from partial scholarships, requiring only a nominal fee of $10 a month, to special scholarships which include transportation and all expenses in Washington.

Daily Discussions

The students are quartered together near the government departments in boarding-houses, with large meeting-rooms for daily discussions. After spending five hours each day in particular agencies, the students turn to general observation.

The progress of major bills from their introduction to Presidential signature or veto is explained, with emphasis on legislative methods rather than controversial content of the bills. The workings of the Budget Bureau and appropriations committees are being watched closely.

In the study of lobbying, forums are scheduled with such opposing interests as the American Federation of Labor and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

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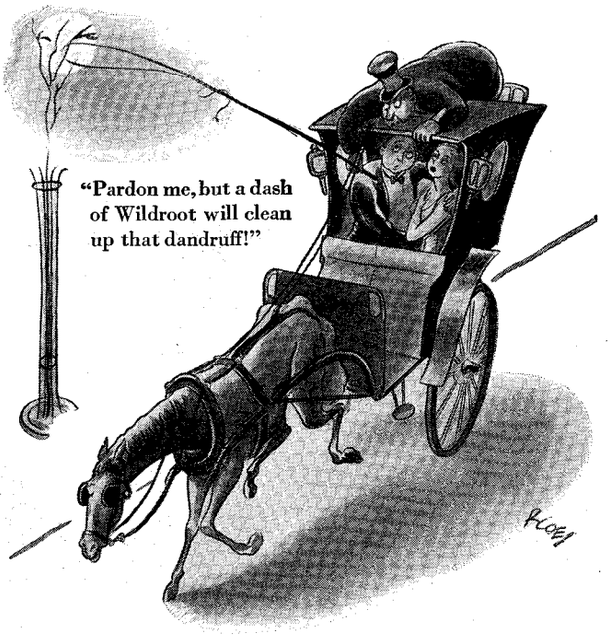

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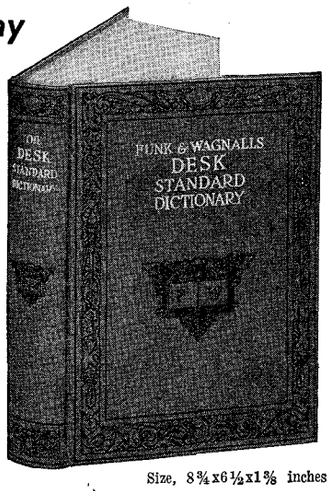

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Topics in Brief

HITLER'S the only real dictator in Europe. The rest are married.—***Cincinnati Enquirer.***

BABY bonds are now on sale. Here's hoping no purchaser will have to walk the floor with them later on.—***Wichita Eagle.***

Unsettled Weather
—Summers in the Cleveland *News*

BOSTON composer says music is a medicine. Some of it is a pretty stiff dose.—***Florida Times-Union.***

VICE PRESIDENT GARNER makes a patient presiding officer. He is waiting for Huey Long to run down.—***Toledo Blade.***

Is there anybody in Washington or elsewhere in this country who knows what it is all about?—***Council Bluffs Nonpareil.***

A GENTLEMAN should still ask a lady's permission to smoke—if he's helping himself from her cigarette-case.—***Arkansas Gazette.***

"2300-YEAR-OLD Set of Dominoes Found." They'll probably be digging up the players almost any day now.—***Boston Evening Transcript.***

WE are anxious to see how the Florida papers played up that story about the man who is turning into an ape in California.—***Ohio State Journal.***

SOME of these share-the-wealth advocates might benefit by a little advice from Al Capone. He tried it and got 11 years.—***Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.***

ONE wonders how Italy can dig up enough funds for a war over in Ethiopia but can't find enough to pay the interest on the debt she created in the last one.—***Louisville Courier-Journal.***

THE young King Ananda, of Siam, will have his own river-barge, yacht, special railway-train, golf-course and movie-palace. Everything, in fact, but normal boyhood.—***Philadelphia Inquirer.***

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STRIKING elevator operators have been wrecking lobbies in New York. Why not send them to Washington?—***American Lumberman.***

WHILE we're in a rambling sort of mood, we'll just pop up and ask what became of the fellow who started technocracy.—***Kansas City Star.***

AH, how remote seems the time when everybody was eager to paste the old blue eagle in the window, instead of in the slats!—***Boston Herald.***

VOLIVA, at 65, says he will live to be 120. And in less time than that the world may be as flat as he says it is.—***Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.***

As to the President and Congress, it appears that not only is the "honeymoon" over, but a divorce seems imminent.—***Florence (Ala.) Herald.***

THE basso's wife who is suing a diva for $250,000 for alienation of affections seems to have shifted her attention to the upper cash-register.—***Louisville Times.***

Two New Orleans motorists struck the same telephone-pole within an hour. There may have been no negligence on the pole's part, but it looks funny.—***Detroit News.***

THE prediction is made that a woman will be President of the United States before 1944, and the next question is what sort of costume she will wear for the inaugural.—***Indianapolis News.***

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Just a Simple Operation
—Hutton in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*

A PSYCHOLOGIST says a good poker-player can successfully handle almost any sort of a job. Perhaps so, but what would a good poker-player want with a job?—***Washington Post.***

"YOU can hold a crocodile's mouth closed with one hand," declares a naturalist. Then all you would have to do would be to maintain the status quo until one of you starved to death.—***Mobile Register.***

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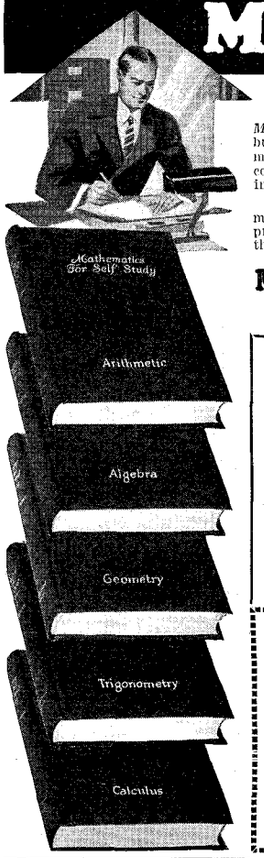

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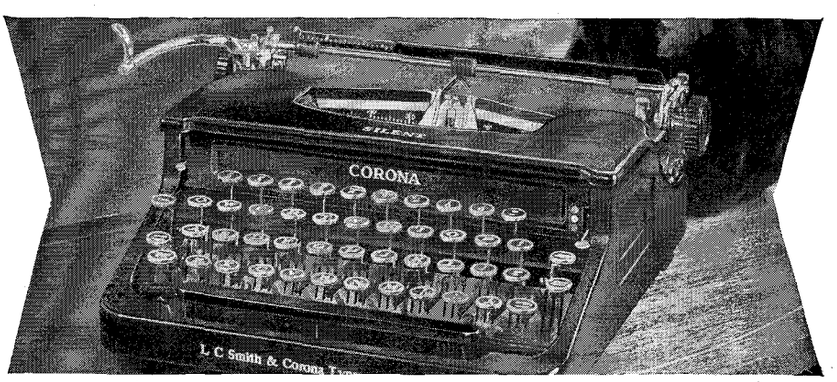

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Hiram Johnson

His Influence on the Course of History Has Been Unique

(Continued from page 13)

with Borah and others, dogged Wilson's steps when he carried the issue to the country and finally defeated the League.

George Washington himself had no greater aversion to foreign entanglements. Take out Johnson's losing fight to defeat the London Naval Treaty in 1930, and his intense nationalism has known no major defeat in the Senate.

In the only recorded instance of the Federal Government going into a State to defeat a legislative proposal of its Governor, Woodrow Wilson was turned back in California in 1913, long before Hiram Johnson came to the Senate. The Japanese to this day "thank" Governor Johnson for the California law which denies Japanese the right to own agricultural land.

His Unbreakable Will

Woodrow Wilson, foreseeing international complications from such a law, sent his Secretary of State, William Jennings Bryan, out to California to try to defeat it. Johnson, as Governor, took him into the Executive Mansion, was his host for nearly two weeks, matched him speech for speech, even before the Legislature, and sent Bryan back to Washington in defeat.

It was three years later that another turn of the Johnsonian temper gave Wilson his second term in the White House, and four years afterward that Wilson went out of the Presidency a broken man, thanks in no small part to the same merciless Johnsonian determination and oratorical force.

In the first Hoover Presidential campaign of 1928, this unbreakable will was voluntarily curbed to avoid needless political complications in the home State of both. Hoover rode into the Presidency undeterred by Johnson. Cordially as Johnson disliked Hoover, and hated to see the Presidency go to another Californian, he saw it would be foolhardy to get in front of the Hoover band-wagon that year, especially when discretion would land the Senator back in Congress for another six years.

Roosevelt and Johnson

Nineteen thirty-two was a different story. After four years of glaring at each other down the length of Pennsylvania Avenue, Hoover and Johnson were enemies in the open. Johnson, in another show of his determination, and in the face of inevitable reprisals when he came back for Senatorial renomination in 1934, turned against Hoover, as he had turned against so many others, and ranged himself alongside the Prophet of the New Deal.

What has happened on the World Court issue put no small dent in the armor of President Roosevelt.

It is an occurrence of far more significance than the immediate effect on the relations of Roosevelt and Johnson, which, incidentally, seem strained, but unbroken.

Hiram Johnson, symbol of extreme nationalism, has reinforced his position in the Senate. With Borah showing his years, the Californian is better able to catch the

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popular imagination. Right or wrong, with the backing he can command he is a factor to be reckoned with on questions of foreign affairs. Johnson is still as keenly interested in Europe as ever—as a place to stay out of.

Does he like it?

At sixty-eight, he has shattered the two Johnson myths. The first was Johnson, disillusioned and defeated, his spirit too badly broken to carry another fight; the second was Johnson, the mellowed, the philosophical. He is still in fighting trim with a new six-year lease on life in the Senate.

"To the Dome"

One sees him now sitting at his wide flat-topped desk in the office in the Capitol that was assigned to him years ago as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Possessions. It is a spacious room reached from the maze of Capitol corridors by heeding a sign that reads "To the Dome." This portentous direction refers, however, only to the vaulted roof of the Capitol.

As the Senior Senator from California sits there signing letters he seems not to have changed much physically since his first participation as a candidate in a national convention. His hair, parted precisely in the middle, and much grayer, overhangs his forehead in the form of a Gothic arch, the lines from his nostrils to below his mouth seem a trifle more accentuated, but his eyes are unchanged. To match the gray of his eyes one would have to break a piece of steel and examine the surface; only the steel would not be alive with a cold fire.

When Hiram Johnson is pleased to be genial there are few more winning men alive; and when he is pleased to be cantankerous he steps out of competition.

Everything considered he seems to be the same, square-jawed, rough-and-ready political fighter who bolted the Republican Party in 1912. He was born in Sacramento in 1866. His father, Grove L. Johnson, was regarded as one of the most adroit members of the California bar, and when Hiram reached manhood his father, a politician and one-term Congressman, was counsel for the Southern Pacific Railroad. That did not prevent Johnson from taking the other side.

A Costly Snub

To-day he lives a half block from the Capitol, with his wife the only "boss" he acknowledges, in an old renovated brick house filled with French period-furniture. He is close to William Randolph Hearst, who supported his fight on the World Court. When in San Francisco, he swims regularly in the pool of the Olympic Club. In Washington he has a daily workout in the Senate Gymnasium. In the evenings, he frequently entertains friends with movie-films.

But where there is determination, scorn, and insurgency, there is irony. Within a half block sits the Supreme Court of the United States. Not a word has passed between Chief Justice Hughes and the man who kept him out of the Presidency. Johnson would have been the last man in the world to put Hughes on the Supreme Court.

Thanks to the chain of circumstances by which Johnson paved the way for Coolidge and Hoover in the White House, that is precisely where landed the man who overlooked the costliest hand-shake in history.

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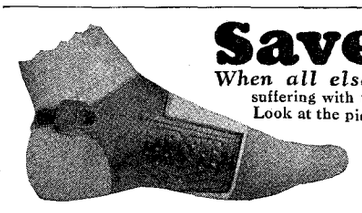

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Favorites Set for Jumps and Spills at Aintree

Golden Miller, Last Year's Grand National Winner, First Choice, Despite Handicap, in Steeplechase Classic Next Week—"Jock" Whitney Banking on Thomond II

For two reasons, selected arbitrarily and at random, England's Grand National—the annual steeplechase run at Aintree—arouses possibly more interest than any other horse-race in the world. In the first place it is considered the "toughest" of all courses, and, secondly, obscure and poverty-stricken individuals from all parts of the world have a habit of picking up as much as a hundred thousand dollars because of their luck with the sweepstakes tickets.

Scullery maids, bricklayers, sign-painters, bootblacks, and vast numbers of the unemployed—most of them have yet to see their first race—look forward eagerly to the running of the Grand National on the theory that there is always the possibility a winning ticket on the Aintree Classic will come fluttering down from above.

Americans, who invest their money in jumpers, rather than on sweepstakes tickets, always are hopeful of joining Stephen Sanford, Mrs. F. Ambrose Clarke, and A. Charles Schwartz, the only Americans who have seen their colors win at Aintree.

For His Guests' Sake

The ninety-sixth running of the Grand National will take place on March 29 with eight American-owned jumpers nominated in a field of sixty.

Thumbing back through the records, it will be found that steeplechasing was first brought to Liverpool in 1836 by a hotel proprietor for the purpose of relieving the ennui of his guests. Three years later the Grand Liverpool, forerunner of the Grand National, was run. From 1839 through 1934, 2,216 horses have been entered.

Since 1839, six jumpers have won twice, none three times. Tipperary Tim won in 1928 and Gregalach in 1929—both 100-to-1 shots. The jumpers are required to run four miles, 865 yards. There are thirty jumps, none over five feet. Considered the greatest test of stamina of its kind in the world, the course has not been altered—despite many requests—for this very reason.

In spite of the difficulty of the course, only one rider, James Wynne, has ever been killed, and that was back in 1862. Some thirty horses have been destroyed.

The weight handicap is the most important factor of the Grand National. The first Grand National was run at level weights, a sweepstakes of twenty sovereigns each, something over four miles, gentlemen riders, twelve-stone, or 168 pounds, each. That last requirement eventually settled the handicap question. Lottery won so decisively from a field of seventeen that the owners of other jumpers demanded he be burdened so heavily that future wins should be impossible. After Lottery won the Cheltenham Steeplechase, the sportsmen of the time decreed that the winner of that race would have to carry an additional eighteen pounds in the Grand National: the beginning of handicapping.

According to ***Polo Magazine***, the average weight carried by winners was about 157 pounds. For that reason it has been argued —unsuccessfully to date—that this be the set burden for each entry.

Winner's Handicap

Winning the 1933 Grand National, Mrs. F. Ambrose Clarke's Kellsboro Jack broke the record of Cloister set in 1893. Kellsboro Jack was clocked in nine minutes, twenty-eight seconds, but that record was beaten last year by Dorothy Paget's Golden Miller, this year's favorite despite the fact that he is carrying the limit-weight of 175 pounds. Golden Miller ran the course in nine minutes, twenty and two-fifths seconds.

Only four jumpers have succeeded in carrying the 175-pound limit to victory in the blue ribbon of steeplechase events. John Hay ("Jock") Whitney's Thomond II, second favorite at seven-to-one, has the second heaviest impost of 167 pounds. The other American-owned nominations are Whitney's Royal Ransom, 162; J. B. Snow's Delaneige, 156; Whitney's Double Crossed, 154; George H. ("Pete") Bostwick's Castle Irwell, 154; M. D. Blair's Fouquet, 147; Jesse Metcalf's Kiltoi and Theras, each at 147, the minimum weight.

Mr. Whitney, who has tried unsuccessfully for the last five years to win the Grand National, said just before he sailed for England recently that he considered Thomond II had an excellent chance to nose out Golden Miller, whose owner, incidentally, is his cousin.

"Golden Miller is a great horse," Mr. Whitney conceded, "but despite his sensational victory of a year ago I think Thomond II might have beaten him had my horse not been bumped and almost knocked down three-quarters of a mile from the finish just after he had unleashed what seemed for a moment a winning charge. That race repeated, I am sure, would assure Thomond II the victory, favored by the eleven pounds' advantage he will have this time, of course."

Thomond II was beaten by only five lengths last year in the fastest Grand National ever run. Last year's piece of hard luck was not the first disappointment Mr. Whitney has experienced since he began his quest for the Liverpool Grand National. He bought the renowned Easter Hero to try for the prize, and, on his second attempt in the Whitney colors, this horse held a long lead and was running easily when he bent a plate two fences from the finish.

"The Grandest Horse"

Because the racing conditions are so peculiar to Aintree, stables have bred for the Grand National. The most consistent winners over the years have been English- and Irish-bred horses, bred for that event.

The favorite has had an amazing career. Mick, an Irish stable-boy who has exercised him for years, considers him "the grandest horse in the wide world." Nineteen wins out of thirty starts, $62,670 in stake-money and three times winner in the Cheltenham Gold Cup Steeplechase. That's his record, and he was "bought like a pig in a poke."

Basil Briscoe, a Newmarket trainer, bought him in Ireland for $2,500. As a three-year-old he was slow and awkward. In his first race he ran nowhere. Mr. Briscoe got rid of him and a year or so later Miss Paget had to pay an estimated $30,000 for him. He's been "golden" to her since.

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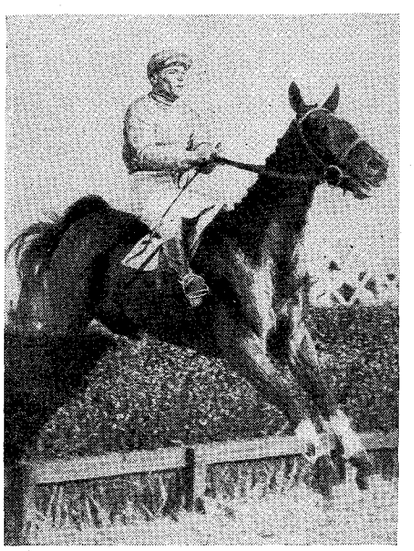

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"Jock" Whitney's Thomond II, *left*, beaten by Golden Miller, *right*, last year at Aintree by five lengths. Golden Miller is the 1935 betting favorite, having won the Cheltenham "trial event" last week, Thomond II finishing second

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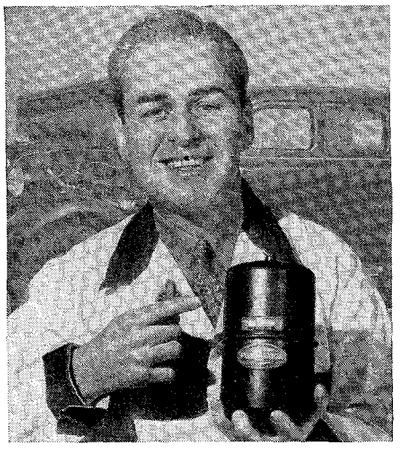

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Penn Wins Court Title

Quakers Beat Columbia in Play-off; Trojans Coast Victors

A long shot by Capt. Bob Freeman that traveled two-thirds of the length of the court with only five seconds left to play last week gave the University of Pennsylvania five its second successive Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship, and its seventh since the League's inception in 1902. The score was 35-34.

The playoff between Columbia and Penn took place on the neutral Rutgers court at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Another toss, this one twenty feet from the basket, by Freeman, started Penn's rally which overcame Columbia's seven-point lead when the Lions had only five minutes to go.

The game was one of the most exciting and closely fought of the Eastern court-season. Penn kept Columbia from retiring the University of Pennsylvania Challenge Cup, on which the Lions have two legs. Penn has two legs, Yale and Princeton one each.

Dartmouth, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, and Harvard followed Penn and Columbia in that order.

The University of Southern California Trojans won the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate basketball championship, 32 to 31, last week in a hard-fought game with the Oregon State College Beavers.

The Trojans' victory took the championship to the Southern Pacific area for the first time in three years. Washington was the winner last year; Oregon State two years ago.

In the Southern Conference, North Carolina won the tournament from Washington and Lee. Final standings: North Carolina, Duke, Clemson, Maryland, North Carolina State, Virginia, South Carolina, Washington and Lee, Virginia Military Institute, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

Amateur Boxing Bouts

The intercity finals of the Golden Gloves Tournament for 1935—the amateur boxing contest which annually draws entries from Chicago, New York, Detroit, Cleveland, and elsewhere—will be held in Chicago on March 29.

The Golden Gloves was started in New York seven years ago for the purpose of stimulating amateur boxing among boys and young men. The Chicago newspaper running the tournament there is aided by affiliated newspapers in seven or eight surrounding States which run parallel elimination bouts to provide contestants who, by winning in their own States, become eligible to fight in what is known as the Tournament of Champions.

This is comparable to the semifinals held in New York. Winners in the Tournament of Champions fight winners of the final bouts in New York.

Altho approximately 5,000 boys enter the tournaments, 40 per cent. drop out after physical examinations, and from 15 to 20 per cent. more quit just before the fight. The boys come from every walk of life.

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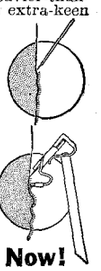

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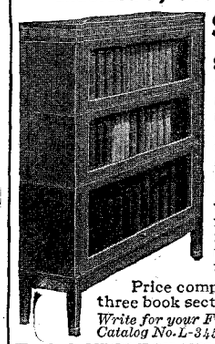

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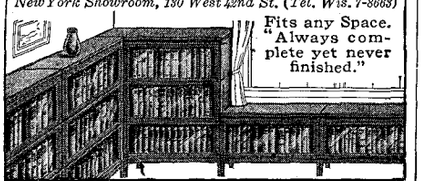

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Sport Shots

Moody Comeback: The tennis galleries at Forest Hills hissed and booed when Helen Wills Moody walked off the courts during the tennis championships of 1933 in her match with Helen Jacobs. But "Helen the First" really had injured her back. For two years she stayed away from the courts. Last week the former national champion who has beaten every prominent woman player except Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, swung a tennis-racket for the first time in two years on a San Francisco court. Swimming helped her back and now she is getting ready to return to international competition.

• • •

Habit at New Haven: Yale University's Kiphuth-coached swimming-team wound up its season last week by defeating Harvard 38 to 33 for the Blue's 141st consecutive triumph. The Eli swimmers have not dropped a dual meet for the eleven seasons.

• • •

Babe and Bill: Apparently unwilling to stay off the subject, baseball writers still are sending plenty of words to their papers on the Babe Ruth-Bill McKechnie rivalry for the managership of the Boston Braves. McKechnie, the present manager, was quoted last week as remarking that Ruth would not manage the team in 1936. Result: prompt denial.

McKechnie: "It's not up to me to comment on what will happen next year. Ruth is here to help me and play ball. He and I have a complete understanding."

Ruth: "If they will just let Bill and me alone, we will get along O.K. Let next year take care of itself."

All of which should settle the issue until it is brought up again next week.

• • •

Ladies on the Lines: The United States Lawn Tennis Association assigned women as line-judges at the men's indoor nationals in New York City last week. "Their eyesight is good, their judgment is keen, and they are conscientious," said Ben Dwight, Chairman of the Umpires' Association. Male linesmen have been known to doze on duty.

Mr. Dwight said that the only thing that is keeping the women from umpiring (calling shots and points from the chair) is their lack of lung-power.

• • •

"High-Hat" Balcony: The International Ice Carnival, which drew a capacity crowd in New York last week, was unique in that top-hats were seen for the first time in the balcony at Madison Square Garden. The finest of European and American figure-skaters performed, notably two youngsters: Maxi Herber of Munich (European and German champion at fifteen) and Robin Lee, American champion, also fifteen.

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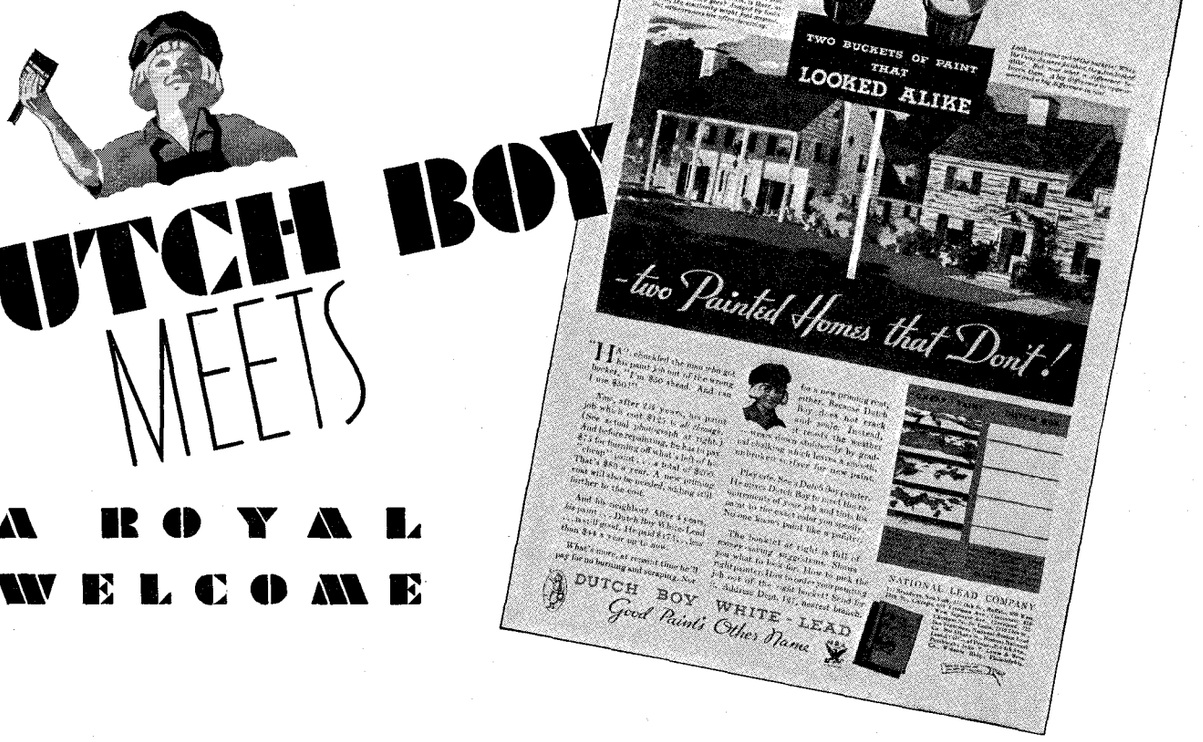
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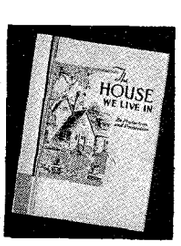

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The Threat to Utility Holding Companies

Wall Street Expects Resistance to Continue and Bring Modification; Stock-Market Regulation Has Curtailed Initiative and Support; Sterling's Decline Is Widely Disturbing

By Robert Winsmore

President Roosevelt neither surprized nor alarmed the financial community last week when he lashed out against the utility holding companies. Newspapers everywhere made much, pro and con, of the vigorous and somewhat testy message to Congress. [See page 5.] Concerned individuals and organizations were prompt to protest or cheer excitedly, according to their lights. But the immediate effect upon holding-company securities was slight. Wall Street itself found no news in the President's reiteration of antagonism to the big utility corporations and of desire to squash them.

The situation is much like that created by earlier Administration purpose to put the stock market under reformatory Federal control. Then, as now, Wall Street was well aware of the major evils that were being attacked, knew many to be indefensible, was in accord with the aim to curb or destroy them. But as first proposed the destruction involved much more than was evil. It threatened much that seemed necessary to preserve unless the established order was to be thrown disastrously out of gear.

That was frightening, and Wall Street cried out in fear. But the fear was followed by self-protective resistance, and the resistance, altho denounced at Washington as sinister and venal, ultimately accomplished much of its purpose. In the end, corrective security-control legislation was restrictive but not calamitous.

So with the threat to reform utility holding companies by abolishing them. The market-place recognizes their excesses, knows that there should be and will be correction, realizes that values of their securities must be permanently impaired in greater or lesser degree. But Wall Street's first fright over threat of utter destruction has passed. In its place is expectation that resistance will be vigorously continued in spite of proscription, belief that ultimate legislation will not include proposals that would be unjustly ruinous to a far-flung army of investors.

Missing Props

Apropos of the workings of Federal regulation, to all who know Wall Street it is quite evident that the present plight of the stock market is due in no small part to the changed rules. Not only vicious manipulation and pool-jiggling have been banned from the exchanges. The restrictions which have scotched those have done more.

They have stifled professional initiative and its stimulation of speculative interest which, in the past, was often timely, well warranted and constructive in effect. They have reduced to a timid minimum that market sponsorship of individual stocks by company insiders which was frequently price-stabilizing and protective to investors.

Curtailment of sponsorship activities is just now conspicuous. Required to make monthly reports of changes in their holdings, directors and large stockholders are increasingly loath to trade in the shares of their corporations, and so to incur suspicion of using inside information to their own profit. Altho the suspicion may be quite unfounded it is unavoidable and hard to kill.

This, to be sure, means partial correction of a long-existing evil whereby too many informed insiders habitually took advantage of both investors and speculators. But it also means disappearance of much buying which, while seldom altruistic, used regularly to support many stocks against undue pressure and preserve a ready market for them.

Granby Episode

There is a present case in point. Last November Granby Mining Directors told shareholders by letter that the low price of copper made it advisable to shut down the company's only operating mine. Construed as unfavorable, such advice induced selling of Granby stock which depressed its price from $6 to $4 in a fortnight.

Then, at the instance of Chairman Nathan L. Amster, frightened shareholders were reassured by another official letter reminding them that their stock had an asset liquidating value of $10.40 a share. Forthwith Granby's price moved up to $7.75.

Suspicion appeared and complaint was voiced. The SEC took notice and investigated. Last week it asked pointed questions. Why, it inquired of Chairman Amster, were not the contents of the optimistic second letter included in the pessimistic first? And had not Chairman Amster, himself, bought 16,000 shares of Granby advantageously on the decline which occurred between the letters?

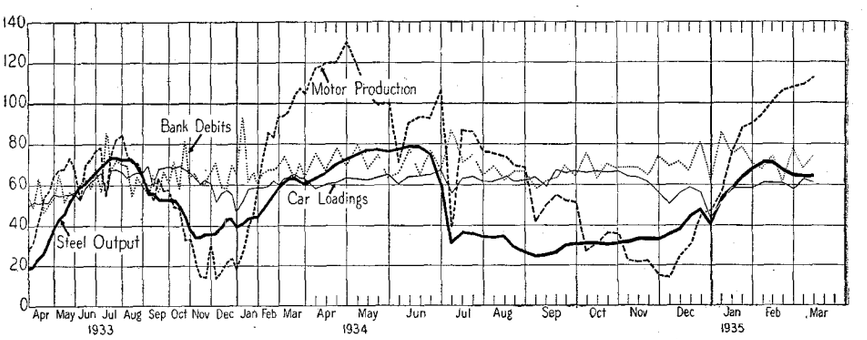
Chairman Amster readily admitted the buying. Said he, indignantly, "I have nothing to hide. . . . I go into the market to protect other people, and this is what happens to me." To reporters he declared that if he had not become a timely buyer Granby's price would have fallen still lower, and there would have been still more ill-advised selling by apprehensive holders.

Sterling's Mischief

Financial pundits are excitedly pointing out this and refuting that, but such is the conflict of their analyses and opinions that the turmoil in the international currency markets would seem to have passed all understanding, including that of the pundits themselves. That *George W. Citizen* should be sorely perplexed is not remarkable. Perhaps he will be well advised to remain so. The intricacies of the matter are maddening.

The bad boy in the situation is, of course, the pivotal British pound sterling. Whether by design, acquiescence or misfortune, it has fallen sharply as valued in other currencies, and its fall is widely threatening to the internal price-levels which other nations are striving to preserve from renewed deflation. If there were international agreement to stabilize all currencies, those levels could be maintained, perhaps advanced. But with potent Great Britain refusing to stabilize, and with its pound declining, they are in grave danger. In grave danger with them is much political security.

That is the menace. For France and other gold-bloc countries it threatens new devaluation, abandonment of gold, political upheaval. For the United States it implies approaching need of protective measures to prevent dislocation and damage like that which marked the eighteen months preceding President Roosevelt's inauguration, when the pound dropped precipitately and Great Britain went off gold. What those measures may be if the need becomes pressing is a restrictive uncertainty which vitally concerns many American interests.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1935, inclusive, steel-ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loading, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending March 9

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Florida $5,000 Homes Tax Exempt

Plan Is Expected to Attract New Residents, and Give State National Prominence as Laboratory for Modern Tax Experiments

With the opening of the 1936 tax-rolls in Florida this summer, home-owners whose property-tax assessments do not exceed $5,000 will be exempt from any State, county, or municipal taxes on real property; thus, the Everglade State, popularly considered a haven for the wealthy because of the long absence of State inheritance taxes, has taken on a decidedly more universal appeal for small landed farmers and owners of moderately priced homes.

Under the provisions of the new homestead tax-exemption amendment which was securely nailed to the State Constitution by an overwhelmingly popular vote last fall, all rural homesteads comprising as much as 160 acres, and all urban homes occupying not more than half an acre, no longer may appear on the tax-rolls if the assessed evaluations do not exceed $5,000.

Battle for Exemption

In addition to this general exemption, designed to relieve the burden borne by real estate, as well as to stimulate a revival in Florida's long slumbering realty market, the State also allows property-tax exemptions for disabled veterans or War widows, and personal property-tax exemptions for home-furnishings valued as high as $500.

The battle for tax exemption which began obscurely in the State Legislature did not appear as a formidable issue until the law providing for a vote was well into passage.

Subscribing heavily to the cause of the exemptions was Alfred I. du Pont, Wilmington industrialist, who maintains a residence at Jacksonville where potent business organizations supervise large holdings in Florida bonds, lands, and municipal properties. Alined on the opposite side of the battle-area were mixed legions of merchants, utilities corporations, and poor-guessing politicians.

Taxation Laboratory

A hasty summary of the exemptionists' victory showed a wide-margined majority of more than three-to-one, a triumph heightened by the fact that less than 30 per cent. of those voting were freeholders.

While that is briefly the story of a broad tax-exemption for Florida homes, the many ramifications attendant upon reorganizing the tax system in any State are of significance to many, both within and without the zone of operations. Altho Florida has organized its tax program along orthodox lines—*ad valorem* taxes, personal-property taxes, corporation taxes, vehicular and gasoline taxes—the adoption of a rather broad homestead tax-exemption clearly indicates revisions which will not only revamp the entire tax structure, but also will give national prominence to that State as a laboratory for modern tax experiments.

Certain imperfections will have to be ironed out of the homestead tax-exemption law before it becomes wholesomely adaptable. For example, the amendment exempts homes occupied by heads of families with one or more dependents. Accordingly, should a distressed wife without dependents find herself widowed, her home becomes taxable, albeit that before such unhappy state she with her husband had enjoyed the benefits of tax exemption.

Clearly, also, in its wording, the law does not intend to exempt property on which are placed special assessments such as improvement liens or public-debt service. On that issue the Florida Supreme Court Justices deadlocked, offered no ruling, and thus automatically sustained a lower court, which had held that *ad valorem* levies for bonded indebtedness must remain, homestead exemptions notwithstanding.

However, for the Florida exemptionist, the United States Supreme Court provided an opening when, in a recent ruling on an Arkansas appeal, it decreed that it remained within the sovereign power of the State to decide from what sources public-debt service should be paid, thus inferring that different sources of tax revenue could be designated by the State to pay off bonded indebtednesses if it were elected to remove these liens from real estate.

Unorganized Revolt

Underlying the popular approval of Florida's homestead tax-exemption laws was the unorganized revolt of property owners against an antiquated tax system; sentiment which was crystallized by the organized revolt of real-estate interests against a mounting taxation which slowly had strangled realty markets.

With population trends generally toward urban centers, and capital shifting increasingly from realty holdings to the securities markets, wide-spread prominence is given to the belief that the modern tax system should be erected on imposts more broadly adjusted to an individual's earning-power and his purchases—the income tax and the sales tax. With these two classifications of taxes left out of the fiscal structure, real estate, as a marketable commodity, becomes tax-heavy at the top, and decidedly immobile at the bottom.

Cart Behind Horse

The cart appears definitely behind the horse insofar as the Florida Legislature is concerned. Approximately $7,000,000 of the public revenue has been eliminated through homestead exemption, while increasing is the demand to further slash the *ad valorem* levies—even to the point of abolishing them entirely.

A general sales tax thus appears the solution of the State's problems.

With this legislation, the Everglade State is officially courting the popular approval of home-owners throughout the nation who are exposed to tax-foreclosure threats. A reasonably small sales tax never has discouraged home-seekers, altho prohibitive realty taxes in Florida, or elsewhere, can do that most effectively, say Floridians.

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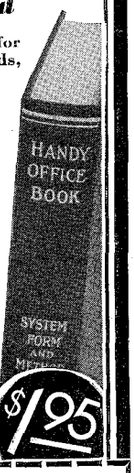

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

In Defense of War

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—You want a defense of war? I'll give you one. Every healthy man experiences many times in his life the desire to belt someone on the nose. Moreover he even experiences the desire to murder. A minister confessed to me not so long ago that in riding the subways of New York he reaches such a state of anger at the wretched behavior of subway travelers that the wild desire to turn a machine-gun on the crowd surges through his mind. And that's no bit of inappropriate humor. I've felt that way myself. So have others. We're all belligerent by nature.

Even peace advocates get hot-headed. And since social restrictions restrain us, in ordinary times, from giving full vent to our feelings, we go on from year to year storing up our primitive emotions. Some sectional or international discord develops. Our leaders remind us of honor, the flag, and God. The drums roll, the bugles blow. Can we resist? No! I'd go in a minute myself—and not until I felt the first sting of steel tearing through my innards would I begin to have any doubts about war being a very essential part of human life. But if nature has provided my endocrines with sufficient secretions of bravado, I'd probably retire to a first-aid station, get fixed up, and then head back for the firing-line again.

That's a defense of war because it is intelligence stripped of that human conceit which leads men to believe they're something which they are not—humanitarian creatures. A few milk-fed ones may be, but the rest most assuredly are not. J. T.

Brooklyn, New York.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I believe it is more intelligent patriotism to try to prevent war than it is to fight in the war without ever having done anything to prevent it. And I am thankful for those who take action for peace. (Private) C. M. ALLEN.

Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—When Henry Feere in March 2 DIGEST suggests that the rest of the world follow the example of Great Britain and the United States in settling all disputes by arbitration instead of war, he makes the problem quite too simple and overlooks very important facts.

For one thing the British Empire and the United States of America already have all of the earth's surface for which they have any need or desire, with ample sources of most necessary raw materials. But how about other nations? Take for example Germany, Italy, and Japan, the most warlike countries to-day.

Confined within narrow limits, with practically no overseas possessions, almost totally lacking in vital raw materials, and with rapidly growing populations, they must either become great industrial nations, reduce their people to an ever lower standard of living, or expand. The rest of the world, including ourselves, will not accept ever-increasing imports from them. There comes a time when people will not calmly accept a severely lowered standard of living, and they can only expand at the expense of some other nation, which means war. Japan has already led the way, Italy is following suit, and Germany would do likewise if she saw any chance of success, which at present does not seem possible. There should be some other basis of settlement than war but whatever it is, it must face realties. E. M. FERGUSON.

San Francisco.

[Total casualties of the World War, killed, died and wounded, were 29,757,767.—*Editor.*]

Revising a Motto

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The old motto about children was:

"Children should be seen but not heard."

The modern motto for auto-drivers should be:

"Children should be seen and not hurt."

Independence, Kansas. A. L. POTTER.

No! No! A Thousand Times No!
—Talburt in the Washington *Daily News*

In Defense of Radio "Backgrounds"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—One of your correspondents, Mr. Frank Fischer of San Francisco, does not seem to like the "music background in radio," that is, in accompaniment of the spoken word. Well, this writer does, and very much so.

Mr. Fischer says, "it is an absurd practise . . . a most idiotic custom." In my opinion, and I know that I am not alone in it, Mr. Fischer is all wrong. He should try looking into the matter more closely, and not from such a personal view. He would find that the sponsors of such programs really know their business.

He would find, also, that these programs are highly regarded by the public—so much so that this method of presenting a voice to the radio listener is rapidly increasing.

He admits that the music accompanying a reader of poetry, "is intended to impart an air of glamourous romance to the performance." Most certainly, Mr. Fischer, that is the idea—and it is accepted and appreciated as such.

Cincinnati. JAMES E. COLEMAN.

Where Is the Porpoise-Skin Shoe-String?

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Apropos shoe-strings. When more than forty years ago I lived in the charming, old-fashioned city of Opelika, "way down South in Alabama," all the males of the species *homo sapiens* in that pretty little town wore, even with their best shoes, laces made of porpoise-skin. Those laces were tough, flexible, practically unbreakable, and would outlast any pair of shoes.

I yearn for a pair of those shoe-strings for my work-shoes but can not find them.

Oh, where is the shoe-string, the old fashioned shoe-string, the porpoise-skin shoe-string that never did snap? Can no one tell me?

Atlanta. CHARLES H. KILLIAN.

"Abolish the Senate"

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Now would be a good time for the people to start a crusade to abolish the Senate. It is not needed and only a trouble-maker.

President Roosevelt has two years' sample of his Administration behind him. The people were so well pleased with him that they sent him an overwhelming majority of his advocates to Congress to back him up, and now they think they are the whole cheese, and know better than the President.

H. H. KOLLOSTER.

West Palm Beach, Florida.

The Preacher's Plight

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The suggestion advanced by Mr. Pender regarding the sharing of preachers' salaries is an arresting one, but I doubt if there are many ministers who would be willing to return to the "all-things-in-common" principle characteristic of the Early Church. Four years ago I was receiving $2,200 in cash salary; for more than a year my remuneration has been at the rate of $624 per annum.

There are four in my family. There is a small fund for distribution to men in my position, but it is not sufficient to make any appreciable aid. No organization holds out a helping hand, and only a few individuals are even concerned. Fuel alone costs me from $150 to $200. "I can not dig; to beg I am ashamed"; and so we hang on, over the abyss. Is our civilization Christian? Is the Church itself Christian?

PERPLEXED.

[Figures on the average remuneration of preachers are unavailable. Even before the depression, however, the amount was low. In 1928, according to a report by the Institute of Social and Religious Research of New York, the average salary of all ministers was "about equal to the wages of semiskilled workers."—*Editor.*]

A Sociology Student's Complaint

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Why is it that the leaders in the field of social service have been so little aid to the students in that field? As a student in an advanced social-problems class in a model high school, I find the facilities offered are far too meager.

It is not the fault of the sociology department, or library, but, rather, of those who are doing really great work in the social-service fields who refuse to publish material that is necessary to a comprehension of any social problem. Why do so few prison officials make an attempt to point out worth-while prison systems, or even acquaint the students with rules and regulations which they feel are necessary to good discipline?

Are the prison officials, juvenile courts, settlement workers, and other social agencies afraid to publish fundamental and comprehensive works? If so, why?

Is it because they are afraid to reveal conditions? If that is so, social service can not be the field of service that it has been reputed to be, for, with publicity and knowledge gained from it, public opinion would become a powerful influence for prevention of social injustice.

Paw Paw, Michigan. WENDELL BALL.

[More than 500 books and periodicals treating of social service and penology are available at the New York Public Library.—*Editor.*]

Another Twist for the Townsend Plan

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I would suggest that each and every one who applies for registration under the Townsend Revolving Pension, pay the Government $500, or less, before he or she would be considered a legitimate applicant.

By this idea the pensioners would automatically start the Townsend Plan themselves.

Moclips, Washington. C. E. ROSANDER.

Government Loans

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Lending of moneys to industry, railroads and whatnot is the business of the banking fraternity, not our Government. Untighten the strangle-hold by the few of our money market by Congressional legislation, then Government would not need to pile up our national debt to uprecedented heights. Otherwise our National Government must own the entire banking structure, and have sole power to issue and lend money. H. TOELKE.

Binghamton, New York.

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Weekly Chart of Congressional Action

(Compiled for The Literary Digest *by Congressional Intelligence, Washington, D. C.)*

(CHART No. 10: As of March 16, 1935)

EXPLANATORY NOTES

FOOT-NOTES: Letters in parentheses carried in the various amendment columns of the Chart refer to explanations of amendments at base of the Chart.

NUMERALS: Numerals in parentheses in the amendment columns refer to Charts in previous issues of The Literary Digest in which amendments to the particular bill were explained. Numeral (2), for instance, refers to Chart No. 2, which appeared in the issue of January 26, 1935, numeral (3) to Chart No. 3 the following week, etc.

COMMITTEE SYMBOLS: Abbreviations used for the various Committees are as follows: Agri.—Agriculture; Appro.—Appropriations; Bank'g—Banking; Comm.—Commerce; Fin.—Finance; F.R.—Foreign Relations; I.C.—Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House, and Interstate Commerce in the Senate; Judic.—Judiciary; Labor—Labor in the House (Corresponding Committee in Senate is Education and Labor); Mines—Mines and Mining; W.&M.—Ways and Means.

New Bills

First Deficiency Appropriations.—This is the first of the annual appropriation bills to supply deficiencies in funds arising since the appropriation bills of the last Congress were enacted. Two such bills generally are required each session. This one, numbered H.R. 6644, provides a total of $112,270,309 and includes $94,650,000 for the Veterans' Administration.

The bill also contains provisions for purchase of an aviation-base in Hawaii.

In addition, it directs that $60,000,000 be taken from the $525,000,000 drought-relief fund of last year. This is the $60,000,000 authorized (but not actually appropriated) under the bill H.R. 3247 signed by the President February 20. (See Chart.)

• • •

Among bills not included in the Chart but of general interest:

Loans for Power Plants.—Under a bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Norris, of Nebraska, and in the House by Representative Rankin, of Mississippi, the Tennessee Valley Authority would supply funds to cities, desiring to buy electric current from the TVA Board, to build or buy electric distributing systems. Bonds would be issued by the municipality and provision for repayment would be made out of income from the power-plant. In the Senate the bill is numbered S. 2135 and in the House H.R. 6364.

• • •

Appeals to Supreme Court.—Senator Black, of Alabama, has introduced a bill (S. 2176) providing for quick appeals of cases to the Supreme Court in certain instances. Direct appeals of this nature would be permitted when U. S. Court orders restrain anyone from acting under Federal law. Such cases would be given preferential consideration by the Supreme Court.

• • •

Crop Insurance.—Cooperating farmers under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration would be insured against loss through crop failure by a bill (S. 2195) introduced in the Senate by Senator Sheppard, of Texas. Such farmers would be assured at least 50 per cent. of their average yield. If their crops should fall below 50 per cent. of the average, they would be reimbursed sufficiently to bring their return up to 50 per cent.

Payments would be made out of a special Treasury fund which would be replenished by deducting 2 per cent. from future rental and benefit payments in the county in which the crop failure occurred.

• • •

Basing-Point Prices.—A bill by Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, and Representative Huddleston, also of Alabama, (S. 2211 and H.R. 6618 respectively) is designed to terminate "basing-point prices and consideration of transportation and delivery charges."

The bill would require manufacturers engaged in interstate commerce to make the same price on the same quality and grade of goods offered to all customers, a differential being authorized between wholesalers and retailers. This provision, Senator Bankhead explains, "is intended to terminate the unfair trade-practise of making prices based upon quantity purchases and financial strength of buyers."

SPECIAL NOTE

This week the bills which to date have been signed by the President and have become public law, are grouped together at the top of the Chart. Their legislative course completed, they will be omitted from future Charts. This is done in order to present additional legislation. Those wishing a complete record of the Congress are advised to file this issue of The Literary Digest, since these bills will not reappear.

Title and Author	Bill Number	HOUSE					SENATE				Conference President		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To House	House Floor Amendments	Final Action	Committee Referred To	Committee Amendments	Date Rep't'd To Senate	Senate Floor Amendments	Final Action	Conference Rep't Approved	President's Signature
R.F.C.													
Steagall	HR4240	Bank'g	....	....	....	Passed	.....	....	....	....	Passed	S-1-31	..
Fletcher	S1175	Bank'g	(4)	1-28	(4)	1-29	Bank'g	(3)	1-23	(4)	1-25	H-1-31	1-31
INDEP.OFF. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-1-25	....
Woodrum	HR3410	Appro.	(2)	1-9	(2)	1-11	Appro.	(2)	1-16	(2)	1-17	H-1-30	2-2
"BABY BONDS"						Passed					Passed		
Doughton	HR4304	W. & M.	(3)	1-23	(4)	1-25	Fin.	None	1-29	None	1-30	None	2-4
ADDITIONAL APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-2-4	
Buchanan	HJR88	Appro.	(2)	1-14	(2)	1-16	Appro.	(4)	1-25	(4)	1-28	H-2-4	2-13
CROP LOANS						Passed					Passed		Feb.
Jones	HR3247	Agri.	(2)	1-16	None	1-21	Agri.	(4)	1-29	(4)	1-30	S-2-6	20
Smith	S859	Agri.	....	....	....	....	Agri.	(2)	1-17	None	Passed 1-21	H-2-7	....
OIL											Passed	S-2-22	....
Disney	HR3658	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1-22	H-2-22	2-22
Connally	S1190	I.C.	(6)	2-14	Minor	Passed	Minor	(3)	1-21	(3)			
BONUS													
Patman	HR1	W. & M.	(a)	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vinson (Ky.)	HR3896	W. & M.	(a)	3-13	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thomas	S2	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tydings	S1938	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
DIST. COL. APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Cannon	HR3973	Appro.	(2)	1-16	(2)	1-18	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
TREAS.-P.O. APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Arnold	HR4442	Appro.	(3)	1-22	Minor	2-1	Appro.	(b)	....	....	....	....	....
FOUR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed	S-3-13	
Oliver	HR5255	Appro.	(5)	2-4	(6)	2-8	Appro.	(8)	1-22	Minor	2-25	....	....
WAR DEPT. APPROPRIA.						Passed					Passed		
Parks	HR5913	Appro.	(7)	2-19	Minor	2-22	Appro.	(9)	3-1	(c)	3-8	(d)	....
DEFICIENCY APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Buchanan	HR6644	Appro.	(e)	3-12	Minor	3-13	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
INTERIOR APPROPRIA.						Passed							
Taylor	HR6223	Appro.	(8)	2-27	(9)	3-1	Appro.	....	....	....	....	....	....
4 BILLION RELIEF						Passed							
Buchanan	HJR117	Appro.	(3)	1-23	(3)	1-24	Appro.	(6)	2-14	(f)	....	....	....
SOCIAL INSURANCE													
Doughton	HR4120	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lewis	HR4142	W. & M.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wagner	S1130	.....	....	....	....	....	Fin.	....	....	....	....	....	....
HOME LOAN						Passed							
Steagall	HR6021	Bank'g	(9)	2-21	(g)	3-12	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1771	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
FARM CREDIT						2-18							
Jones	HR5440	Agri.	(6)	2-7	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1384	Agri.	Minor	2-18	....	....	Bank'g	(4)	1-29	(6)	Passed 2-11	....	....
FOOD, DRUG													
Mead	HR3972	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Copeland	S5	.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	(6)	....	....	....	....	....
McCarron	S580	.....	....	....	....	....	Comm.	....	....	....	....	....	....
BANKING													
Steagall	HR5357	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fletcher	S1715	.....	....	....	....	....	Bank'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
TRANSPORT.													
Huddleston													
Bus. Truck	HR5262	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rayburn													
ICC Reorg.	HR5365	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	HR5379	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler													
Bus. Trans.	S1629	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
ICC Reorg.	S1635	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Water Trans.	S1632	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bankruptcy	S1634	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
HOLDING CO'S.													
Rayburn	HR5423	I.C.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeler	S1725	.....	....	....	....	....	I.C.	....	....	....	....	....	....
AAA AMEND.													
Jones	HR5585	Agri.	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Smith	S1807	.....	....	....	....	....	Agri.	....	....	....	....	....	....
LABOR BOARD													
Connery	HR6288	Labor	....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wagner	S1958	.....	....	....	....	....	Labor	....	....	....	....	....	....
INCOME TAX PUBLICITY						Passed							
Doughton	HR6359	W. & M.	None	3-7	None	3-11	Fin.	None	3-13	....	....	....	....

(a) The Vinson bill providing cash payment of the bonus was reported favorably by the House Ways and Means Committee with but one minor change. However, a vote on the Patman bill, as well as the Vinson bill, may be allowed in the House.

(b) The Senate Appropriations Committee added $2,095,944 to the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill making the total $905,321,542.

(c) The Senate added $20,000,000 to the War Department appropriation bill for increasing the size of the Army.

(d) The War Department appropriation bill has been sent to a Conference Committee for settlement of differences between the two Houses.

(e) Committee amendments to the First Deficiency appropriation bill are incorporated in the digest of the bill in the adjoining column on this page.

(f) The Senate has accepted various amendments to the $4,880,000,000 work-relief bill as recommended by its Appropriations Committee. It added an amendment providing that none of the funds to be used for military construction.

(g) The House increased the additional funds for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation from $1,500,000,000 to $1,750,000,000.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

So what?—"We've been waiting a long time for that mother of mine."

"Hours, I should say."

"Oh, Jack, this is so sudden."
—***Missouri Pacific Magazine.***

Room for Improvement.—Two little boys were talking about the President. One of them said: "My father thinks he has done a lot of good."

The other boy replied: "Oh, I don't know—he hasn't closed the schools yet."—***Wideawake Magazine.***

In Disgust.—FIRST SENATOR—"What did the crowd do when you told them you had never paid a cent for a vote and never would?"

SECOND SENATOR—"Well, a half-dozen or so applauded, but most of them got up and went out."—***Pathfinder.***

Scotch Joke No. 7,991,743.—And there was the Scotchman who bought only one spur. He figured that if one side of the horse went the other was sure to follow.—***Annapolis Log.***

Vaudeville Next.—"Say, ma," protested the small boy, "what's the idea of making me sleep here every night?"

"Ssh, dear," admonished his American mamma. "You have only to sleep in the piano for two more weeks to set up a new record and then your picture will be in all the newspapers."—***Montreal Daily Star.***

Nothing to Worry About.—OVERHEARD ON THE BEACH—"Mummy, may I go in for a swim?"

"Certainly not, my dear, it's far too deep."

"But daddy is swimming."

"Yes, dear, but he's insured."—***Sporting and Dramatic News.***

Pick and Shovel.—A man from Kansas was looking into the depths of the Grand Canyon. "Do you know," said the guide, "it took millions of years for this great abyss to be carved out?"

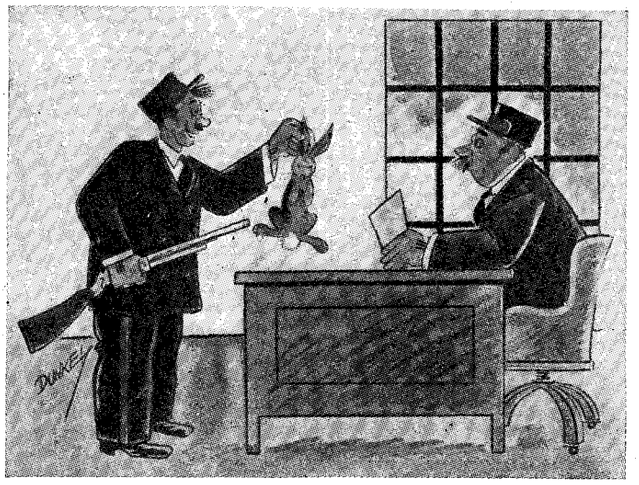
The man from Kansas was tremendously impressed. "You don't tell me," he commented. "Why I didn't know this was a government job."—***Service Magazine.***

Heaven Forfend!—GENE—"Has the depression hit you yet?"

BILL—"I'll say it has! First, I lost my job and went back to the Old Man's to live; sent my children to the orphans' home; my wife went back to her mother, and I shot my dog."

GENE—"That's bad."

BILL—"Yes, sir, if times get any worse, I'm afraid I'll have to give up my car."—***Safe Driver.***



"The prisoner got away, warden, but look what I shot."
—*The Passing Show* (London).

On the Fairways.—GOLFER—"Listen, kid, I'll swat you with a club if you don't stop wisecracking me about my game!"

CADDIE—"Yeah, but you wouldn't know which club to use!"—***Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.***

Obviously.—Discovering yet another mistake in his letters, the enraged employer summoned his new typist.

"You came here with good testimonials, Miss Brown," he barked, "and do you mean to tell me you don't know the King's English?"

"Of course I know it," she replied, indignantly. "Otherwise he wouldn't be King, would he?"—***Birmingham Express.***

That's It.—WOMAN LEARNING TO DRIVE—"But I don't know what to do!"

HER HUSBAND—"Just imagine that I'm driving."—***Chelsea Record.***

Solved.—"What became of the man you called 'public enemy No. 1'?"

"We employed a little shotgun arithmetic," answered Cactus Joe, "and put a minus-sign before him."—***Washington Evening Star.***

Cheap.—The pompous judge glared sternly over his spectacles at the tattered prisoner who had been dragged before the bar of justice on a charge of vagrancy.

"Have you ever earned a dollar in your life?" he asked in scorn.

"Yes, your honor," was the response. "I voted for you at the last election."—***Grit.***

Success.—FIRST HUNTER—"Hey, Bill."

SECOND HUNTER—"Yeah."

FIRST HUNTER—"You all right?"

SECOND HUNTER—"Yeah."

FIRST HUNTER—"Then I've shot a bear."
—***West Point Pointer.***

Watch Your Step!—FOREMAN—"Hi, what are you doing, Jim?"

BRICKY—"Sharpenin' a bit of pencil."

FOREMAN—"You'll 'ave the union after you, me lad. That's a carpenter job, that is."—***Pearson's Weekly.***

Slips That Pass in the Night

Bargain.—LOOK, Only $5700 for a $900 Value; A 5-acre, very highly improved poultry farm.—*Ad in St. Louis paper.*

It Has Been Done.—Vincent ——— was arrested Saturday by Evanston police on a charge of drinking while intoxicated.—*Evanston (Ill.) paper.*

Both Are Doing Well.—Brooklyn surgeons report the success of a delicate operation. They removed a child from a lollypop stick swallowed last August.—*Davenport (Iowa) paper.*

The Poor Thing!—Alfred ——— of Harrisburg had the misfortune of getting hurt on his back and chest while milking this morning when a cow kicked. We wish her a speedy recovery.—*Prairie Du Sac (Wis.) paper.*

Tragic Plight.—The defense contended young ——— was distracted because of the threat implied against pretty 19-year-old ———, daughter of the oil man, for whom he bored an unrequieted aboration.—*New Orleans paper.*

Then Disagreed?—The weary jury was out 66 years.—*Pittsburgh paper.*

The Villain!—A dark business garbed the bridegroom.—*Kansas City paper.*

Possibly So.—

WEATHER AT HAND
WEATHER IS DUE

—*Head-line in New York paper.*

They Know How.—Fire company was called to the home of Carroll Sparks, basketball coach, Wednesday afternoon. Considerable damage resulted.—*Logansport (Ind.) paper.*

Give 'Em Time.—But on the bright side of the Soviet Union he pointed out that about 90 per cent. of the population is illiterate, as against only 10 per cent. years ago.—*Rochester (N. Y.) paper.*

The *Q* Is Silent.—OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: Architect. Pronounce ar-ki-tekt, a asi ,h a n aoietaoshrdetaoshrAO as in ah, i as in it, accent first syllable, and not arch-i-tekt.—*Charlotte (N. C.) paper.*

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Low summer fares to CALIFORNIA on COMPLETELY AIR-CONDITIONED TRAINS!

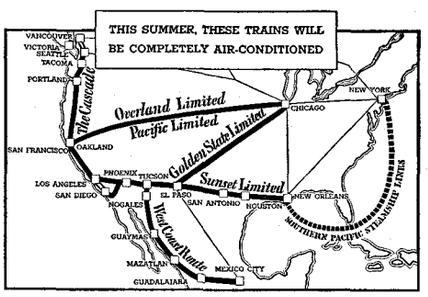
This is the greatest bargain ever offered in trips to California—low summer roundtrip fares with the luxury of completely air-conditioned trains included for no extra charge whatever!

The five finest trains on Southern Pacific's Four Scenic Routes to California will be air-conditioned from stem to stern this summer: Pullmans, chair cars, tourist sleeping cars, dining cars, *everything!* You can travel from Chicago to California and back in an air-conditioned chair car for only **$57.35;** in an air-conditioned tourist sleeping car for **$85.80,** including lower berth both ways; in an air-conditioned standard Pullman for **$117.50,** including lower berth both ways. Similar low fares from all eastern and mid-western cities, in effect from **May 15** to **October 15.**

AND THAT'S NOT ALL

These low summer roundtrip fares carry several important privileges. In the first place, you can stopover anywhere and stay as long as you like, just so you get back to your starting point before your ticket expires. In the second place, you can *go one way and return another.*

Suppose, for example, that you're going from Chicago to Los Angeles and back. Probably you don't live in Chicago and your destination may not be Los Angeles, but it will serve as an example. You might buy a ticket straight to Los Angeles and back on our **Golden State Limited,** the direct, time-saving way. *But for exactly the same rail fare* (from most points) you can go to Los Angeles on our **Sunset Limited** by way of New Orleans, the Old South and Southern Arizona, and return via San Francisco and the Evergreen Playground of the Pacific Northwest! It's all in the way you have your ticket routed.



A ROUND ROUNDTRIP

The map shows how the trains on Southern Pacific's Four Scenic Routes approach California through four entirely different parts of the country. By coming to California on one of these trains and returning on another, you see the whole Pacific Coast; your roundtrip is really *round.*

Sunset Limited shows you old **New Orleans; Houston; San Antonio** where the **Alamo** is; the border metropolis of **El Paso,** ten minutes from **Juarez** in Mexico and headquarters for the one-day tour of **Carlsbad Caverns;** Southern Arizona's painted desert; **Los Angeles.**

Golden State Limited speeds over the direct line from Chicago to Los Angeles, through **El Paso** and across **New Mexico** and **Southern Arizona.** It carries through Pullmans for **Santa Barbara** and **San Diego.**

Overland Limited and **Pacific Limited** follow the shortest route between Chicago and San Francisco, the historic Overland Trail of '49, over the **Rockies,** across **Great Salt Lake** on the spectacular **Lucin Causeway,** up the high **Sierra** and down through the **American River Canyon,** past quaint old mining towns, to **San Francisco.**

The **Cascade** connects with northern transcontinental lines and speeds to San Francisco through evergreen mountains and close to high **Mt. Shasta. Crater Lake** is a short sidetrip.

Between Los Angeles and San Francisco, Southern Pacific serves **Santa Barbara, Del Monte** on the enchanted **Monterey Peninsula, Yosemite** and the **Big Trees.**

COOL WAY TO MEXICO

Mexico City, Guadalajara, Taxco, Morelia, Uruapan and many other Mexican cities have delightful summer climates. Their altitude tempers the summer sun, and the nights are cool.

You'll run into hot weather on the way, of course. But you won't notice it this summer. For the dining car and Pullmans will be air-conditioned on **El Costeño,** our leading West Coast Route train from Tucson to Mexico City, via **Mazatlan** and **Guadalajara.** The train on the National Railways of Mexico via El Paso will also be air-conditioned. You can go one way and return another.

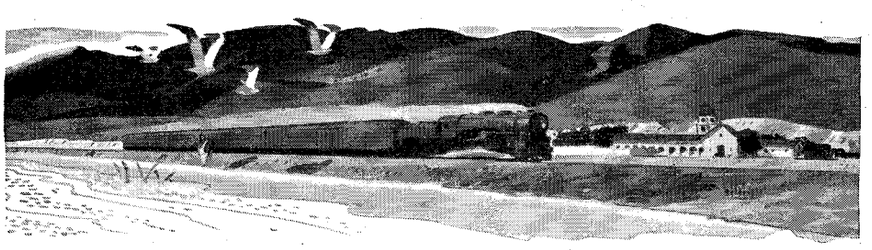
DIRECT TO AMERICA'S EXPOSITION

On a cool, blue bay, less than a half hour from Old Mexico, **San Diego** is an ideal place to play. And this summer San Diego invites the world to the **California Pacific International Exposition,** May 29 to November 11.

You can easily include San Diego in your trip to California. We will have direct, air-conditioned through Pullman service on the **Sunset Limited** and **Golden State Limited,** via **Carriso Gorge** and **Agua Caliente.**

WRITE MR. BARTLETT

Our representatives have had many years of experience planning trips to **California** and **Mexico.** We think they can show you how to see a lot more of the West than you ordinarily would. If you would like some suggestions on a trip, please write to Mr. O. P. Bartlett, Dept. O-3A, 310 South Michigan Blvd., Chicago. Tell him when you plan to leave, how much time you have to spend, number in your party, type of accommodations desired, etc. Ask about the new low cost of checking your automobile to California.



Southern Pacific

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